

## Portfolio £22,000 to be won

There is £22,000 to be won today in The Times Portfolio competition: the weekly prize of £20,000 and the daily £2,000. Thursday's £2,000 was won by Mr. Seaford Martin, of Welwyn Garden City, Herts. Portfolio list, page 22; weekly prize list, information service, back page.

There will be no Portfolio competition on Easter Monday, but the competition will be back on Tuesdays.

## Scorn for Reagan peace plan

Democratic party leaders and the Nicaraguan Government poured scorn on President Reagan's latest peace initiative. It calls for a ceasefire between the Sandinistas and the US-backed Contra rebels, to be followed by church-mediated peace talks.

## Teachers' strike to intensify

The National Union of Teachers is expected to vote at its annual conference in Scarborough today to give a day's pay to intensify its strike campaign for the summer term in support of more pay.

## Saatchi offer

Saatchi & Saatchi, the advertising agency, is seeking £100 million from shareholders for expansion. The company expects more than doubled profits this year.

## Ulster jobs blow

A thousand jobs will be lost with the almost certain closure of Northern Ireland's town gas industry.

## Athens rally

The Greek opposition New Democracy Party held a mass rally in Athens to demand immediate elections and denounce the Socialist President's election as illegal.

## Neves weakens

President-elect Tancredo Neves of Brazil was near death after being operated on for the fifth time in three weeks.

## Post threat ends

The threat of disruption in the postal services has been lifted. Leaders of the Union of Communications Workers have endorsed new technology and productivity schemes.

## Hidden costs

House-hunting is in full spate this weekend, but there are more costs attached to moving or buying a house for the first time than many people realize.

## Paris PR anger

M. Michel Rocard's resignation as French Agriculture Minister in protest over plans for proportional representation has revealed the deep schisms caused by the issue on both left and right.

## Baghdad hit

Iran reported launching its ninth missile against Baghdad and five minutes later there was a big explosion in the centre of the Iraqi capital.

## Drug doubts

There is renewed pressure on the Government to legalize cannabis, on the eve of a minister's tour to study US techniques against drug abuse.

## Rock riot fear

Villagers in Slane, 30 miles from Dublin, are fighting a plan to stage a Bruce Springsteen concert at Slane castle because they fear riots.

## Oxford's aim

Oxford will be attempting to gain a record tenth successive victory against Cambridge in today's Boat Race.

Leader page 9  
Letters: On Easter, from Mr N St John-Stevens, MP, and others  
causes of decline, from Mr R E M Lawson; teachers, from Mr D Hepworth  
Leading articles: Holy Week; El Salvador  
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Major-General Raymond Briggs, Brigadier Eric Brickman, Kenneth Evans

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# Benn deserted by allies to build Kinnock support

By Philip Webster, Political Reporter

Left-wing former allies of Mr Tony Benn have decided that he and his supporters in Parliament and the wider party must be further isolated if Labour is to consolidate on the gains it has begun to make under Mr Neil Kinnock and to build itself into an election-winning force.

Leading members of the left who were once Mr Benn's disciples and even worked in his campaign team when he fought Mr Denis Healey for the deputy leadership in 1981 now see him as a destructive element which unless repelled could pose a threat to the party's recovery.

To the far left's anger these forces refused to offer unquestioning support for the tactics of the miners' leadership during the year-long strike, and have similarly declined to give blanket backing for lawbreaking by Labour councils in defiance of rate capping.

Informed left-wing sources believe that the most spectacular "convert" from Bennism, which they believe reached its peak in the late 1970s and has now had its day, will be Mr Ken Livingstone, leader of the Greater London Council.

Mr Livingstone's open public split with his deputy, Mr John McDonnell, and Mr Ted

Knight, the Lambeth council leader, over the tactical disparity which led to the GLC last month fixing a rate below the permitted maximum, was said to have been a most traumatic experience for him.

Left-wing sources are expecting Mr Livingstone to break with Labour *Herald*, which he co-edits with Mr Knight and Mr Matthew Warburton, and which since *Tribune's* change of editor has become the main forum for the left to voice its discontent with the leadership, soon after he is selected as the Labour candidate for Brent East, which now seems assured.

According to an informed source, "Ken's head and his heart are pulling in the opposite directions. His heart might put him in the law-defying camp over rate capping but his head tells him that such an approach is a waste of time and could harm the party. Being a consummate politician, he will eventually be ruled by his head."

There has been considerable support within the Labour Party for the initiative taken in January by *Tribune*, under its new editor, Mr Nigel Williamson, to break free of Mr Benn's influence and to swing the left behind Mr Kinnock in an all-out push for victory at the polls.

Mr Benn was deeply hurt by the journal's attack on ultra-leftism and on his call for a general strike in support of the miners, but the line it suggested for the leadership appears to have struck a chord at all levels. The lack of blood so far split

in the reselection battle is partly put down to the desire to avoid rocking the boat. The apparent success in the fight against the Militant Tendency is another factor.

But what has concerned Mr Benn's one-time friends is that he and some of his colleagues in the left-wing Campaign Group have failed to respond to the new mood.

They say that Mr Benn would have known last week that his attempt within the national executive to commit Labour to withdrawing from Nato was destined to heavy defeat and yet that did not deter him from causing a damaging split.

Similarly, the Campaign Group's move to force Commons divisions on 10-minute rule Bills on a wide variety of left-wing "hobby-horses" can only serve to embarrass the leadership. "Tony's problem is that the world has moved on since 1981 but he hasn't", a left-winger remarked this week.

His former allies can see little future for Mr Benn unless he adopts what they call a more constructive attitude; but if as they expect he holds to his present course they intend openly to disavow his tactics and approach in the internal party debate.

It has been clear for some time that Mr Benn's influence has been waning, as a proud realignment takes place on the Labour left. On the ruling NEC, for so long his power base, Mr Benn is now part of a left minority group, unable to win any key votes and regularly deserted by former allies.



Mrs Thatcher being welcomed in Kuala Lumpur yesterday on the first leg of her seven-nation Asian tour by the Malaysian Prime Minister, Dr Mahomed.

## Khartoum paralysed by huge protest

Paul Vallely reports from Khartoum on Wednesday's demonstrations which happened after all telephone and telex links with Sudan were cut. His report was brought out by messenger.

Thousands of middle-class Sudanese protesters flooded the streets of Khartoum on Wednesday, bringing the city to a halt in a huge demonstration of opposition to the regime of President Nimeiry.

Heavy use of tear gas by riot police kept the crowds moving in several dozen pockets, which ranged in size from hundreds to several thousand, making it difficult even from rooftop vantage points to estimate the number of people involved.

Diplomats reckoned about 20,000 people were in the centre of the city. Protesters from Omdurman and Khartoum North were prevented joining them when security forces cut off bridges over the Nile.

In contrast to the destruction during food riots last week, students and unemployed demonstrators, Wednesday's demonstration was mainly by peaceful, if vociferous, protesters.

When the protesters deployed riot shields, they contained one group, another, approaching from a different street, would outflank it, forcing the security forces into constant tactical shifts around the city centre.

The demonstration was led by doctors and lawyers' professional associations, which had called for a general strike from Tuesday. They were

joined by engineers, bank workers, who closed all government banks, and university professors and lecturers, who had assembled at a secret rendezvous after the university staff club was raided by security forces early in the morning.

There was no doubting the popular support for the rally. Thousands of office workers, leaving from city-centre windows, giving clenched-fist salutes to the marchers below. Many left their offices to join in.

The protest was directed mainly against President Nimeiry. Slogans never ceased to be heard.

stated that they were away from the palace and headquarters, Sudanese Socialist Union.

The situation was most tense at the university medical faculty, where lines of police and demonstrators ebbed and flowed along Army Road for almost three hours. Tear gas

Continued on back page, col 8

## Thatcher seals air routes deal

From Stephen Taylor  
Kuala Lumpur

Mrs Margaret Thatcher sealed the first day of her seven-nation Asian tour last night with a settlement of the long-running dispute between British Airways and the Malaysian Airlines System which has threatened the improving bilateral relations between Britain and Malaysia.

The agreement, reached after three hours of talks between the Prime Minister and her Malaysian counterpart, Dato Seri, Dr Mahathir Mohamad, opens the way for a fifth weekly flight on the lucrative London route by MAS and a reciprocal flight to Kuala Lumpur by BA.

The agreement opens up for Britain the prospect of important trade opportunities including the sale of railway electronics, water supply and civil and military.

banquet last night Mrs Thatcher said some in Britain ordered when the Malaysian government in 1981 urged businessmen to "Look

She added: "Many of our companies are keen to do business with Malaysia. I shall be doing my best to see you of their merits."

Mahathir spoke of the warm friendship between Britain and Malaysia but repeated earlier statements on the low rating of the Commonwealth in Malaysia's foreign policy priorities.

## Pound falls after oil price cut

By Jonathan Davis

The pound has come under pressure again in the face of a strong dollar and Britain's decision to cut the price of North Sea oil by just over \$1 a barrel.

The change in the North Sea price was proposed on Thursday by the State-owned British National Oil Corporation, and will cut the "market" price of North Sea oil from \$28.65 to \$27.50 a barrel.

News of the price move helped to send the pound sliding by more than a cent to \$1.1950 on Thursday.

The March unemployment figures show that the underlying trend in adult unemployment (after allowing for seasonal factors) was still upward, rising by 2,600 compared with rises of 20,100 in February and 17,500 in January.

Details, page 23

## Prestwick airport reopened

By Our Political Correspondent

Prestwick airport, near Ayr, has been reopened after a government decision to retain it at Scotland's transatlantic gateway. It has been given until 1989 to improve its economic performance.

The decision, taken on Wednesday and announced on Thursday, is a victory for Mr George Younger, Secretary of State for Scotland, in whose constituency the airport is. He fought a vigorous Cabinet battle against Mr Nicholas Ridley, Secretary of State for Transport, and Treasury ministers, who argued that the airport's heavy operating losses made it a candidate for closure.

Mr Younger, whose future has been questioned because of a fall in Scotland about rating revaluation and - the teachers' strike, which has particularly hit his constituency, succeeded in getting the decision before Mrs Thatcher's departure for Asia.

Transport ministers were saying on Monday that there would be no decision before Easter. On Wednesday, the Government published the prospectus for the British Aerospace sale, a main point of which was that Prestwick could have been closed to commercial traffic next year.

Announcing the decision, Mr Ridley endorsed the Government's concern at the traffic decline at Prestwick in recent years and the losses. It would look for a steady improvement in its financial results, but if a change did not come about by 1989 the decision would be reconsidered.

Mr Younger put out a far more upbeat statement referring to "this marvellous decision which, he said, offered Prestwick a period of stability."

Prestwick's challenge, page 2

## NCB spells out new hardline policy

By Paul Routledge, Labour Editor

The National Coal Board is taking a tough line with local officials of the National Union of Mineworkers ahead of the resumption of talks next week that mark the formal end of hostilities during the past 18 months.

Miners in the North Derbyshire coalfield have been told that they face disciplinary measures, including dismissal, if they fail to "give proper effort and co-operate to secure efficiency."

The hard policy has been made clear by the coal board's area director, Mr Ken Moses, who will shortly become the board's technical director responsible for overseeing the long-term development of the mining industry.

Similar guidelines are being implemented in most areas, but the Derbyshire initiative is the new policy declaration of the new public after the year-long pit strike. Mr Moses insists: "Branch officials must accept that the manager and his staff will manage the mine and all operations thereat... we will not cede our duty to manage in the face of demands."

Mr Moses says it is his intention to operate a policy of firm but fair and even-handed discipline.

He says: "Men must clearly understand that they have duties and obligations: to carry out instructions; to give proper effort and to co-operate to secure efficiency; to take proper

## M1 halted by 40-mile tailback

By Robin Young

Roadworks and accidents on the M1 produced a 40-mile tailback from junction 13 at Milton Keynes to junction 18 at Rugby yesterday as the holiday weekend got under way.

Police said that motorists made matters worse by driving along the hard shoulder to try to leave the motorway before discovering that side roads were blocked.

The tailback caused by roadworks at Watford Gap stretched back to reach a 10-mile queue formed behind a six-vehicle accident near junction 14 at Newport Pagnel.

Frustrated travellers could not even seek refreshment, as the Watford Gap services were closed.

Overcast weather deterred motorists in other areas, although all major routes to the West country were very busy, despite flood warnings because of heavy rain and exceptionally high tides. The day started with a 12-mile tailback on the M4 after a scrap metal lorry overturned and blocked the westbound carriageway near Bristol.

The M6 was carrying 3,500 vehicles an hour north. About 9,000 motor scooter riders arrived in Morecambe, Lancashire, for a weekend rally.

Despite fears of delays because of customs and excise officers working to rule in support of a 15 per cent pay rise, the action had minimal effect on passengers at sea and airports.

More than 250 holidaymakers were stranded at Fishguard because a Sealink ferry to Rosslare was overbooked. Accommodation was provided in hotels and coaches took passengers to their destination after they reached Rosslare.

A girl fell 500 feet to her death in The Cairngorms yesterday after slipping out of her boyfriend's grasp while trying to climb down a ridge without an ice axe.

Divers recovered the body of Duncan Munro, aged seven, from the River Esk near his home in Musselburgh, Lothian, yesterday.

Violent strike, page 2

## Cape violence continues

Johannesburg - Violence continued in the Eastern Cape yesterday as the army was deployed throughout the country in support of the hard-pressed police in what was seen here as a new dimension to the unrest which has kept black townships in turmoil for months past. (Michael Hornsby writes.)

Stone-throwing, arson and the petrol-bombing of homes - presumably of blacks deemed to be "collaborators" - were also reported from other townships in the area.

Uitenhage inquiry, page 6

## Second colleague advises bishop to quit

By Richard Dowden

Under the glare of television lights the Bishop of Durham, the Rt Rev David Jenkins, will preach an Easter sermon tomorrow watched closely for evidence that he does not share the traditional Christian belief in the Resurrection.

Yesterday another fellow bishop supported the call for Dr Jenkins's resignation made by the Bishop of Norwich, the Rt Rev Maurice Wood on Wednesday.

The Bishop of Peterborough, the Rt Rev William Westwood, said: "Being a bishop is different from other jobs. We are meant to be guardians of the Christian tradition. Believers

and non-believers have a right to look to us as upholders of basic Christian belief. It is very different from teaching." In answer to a question about whether Dr Jenkins should resign Dr Westwood said: "Sadly, probably yes."

Dr Jenkins, however, has shown no sign of modifying his views or resigning and in an interview with the *World at One* said he would be preaching this Sunday that "Christ is risen and that the purpose of love can never be defeated." He said he would be referring obligingly to doubts he has cast on the literal truth of the Resurrection "by pointing out the positive side of the whole belief system."

He said he thought Dr Wood had been misled by what he called a misleading report in *The Times* and that "anyone who read the whole article in my diocesan magazine would be



Bishop Westwood: "We are meant to be guardians."

quite clear about my beliefs in the Resurrection."

His intention was that people "should be faced with the possibility of believing in a living God and not be stuck with various dated formulations as to how we get into God."

The bishop said his congregation had grown since he became bishop and admitted that the increase could be due to his controversial statements.

Dr Wood said in his Easter message that unless Dr Jenkins could not unreservedly preach this Easter weekend "that Christ was buried and that he rose on the third day according to the scriptures then sadly I believe he should resign his bishopric and return to his academic work."

## THE TIMES 1785-1985 INSIDE

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# Teachers likely to give a day's pay for dispute to be intensified

By Lucy Hodges, Education Correspondent

Teachers' unions are meeting over Easter at a critical time in their history. With a month's strike behind them and no end to the action in sight, they are expected to vote to intensify the dispute next term and to give a day's pay for this purpose.

Never before have teachers felt so unloved and so willing to go on strike.

The teaching force is angry, not only about its low pay but also about what it sees as provocation by the Government in the form of cuts, ideas for teacher assessment and denigration of its performance.

The National Union of Teachers, which meets in Scarborough today, will set the tone for the two smaller unions' conferences next week.

There will be stinging denunciations of Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Education and Science, and much massaging of morale so that teachers emerge after the Easter holidays with renewed determination to fight on for a flat-rate £1,200 pay rise.

Examinations are not to be

affected, but the present selective action of three-day-a-week strikes is expected to be extended so that schools can be disrupted indefinitely.

This action would affect some schools every week, if required, on an indefinite basis ranging from a half-day strike to three-day strikes.

The union would be given greater flexibility to hit key areas and constituencies.

If the executive's motion is approved as expected, the union's 235,000 members will also be asked to refuse to complete school reports, records and pupil profiles, which need to be done outside school time, and to refuse to cover for absent colleagues.

The NUT, in common with the National Association of Schoolmasters/Union of Women Teachers, which meets in Torquay on Monday, maintains that the duties are non-contractual and is in the process of taking local authorities to court for docking the pay of teachers refusing to cover.

Hanging over the proceedings like a dark shadow will be Sir Keith's recent White Paper,

which infuriated all teachers' unions with its proposal to force appraisal of the profession by law. It united them at a crucial moment.

Mr Peter Smith, deputy general secretary of the Assistant Masters and Mistresses Association, said that the White Paper would be very much on the minds of his delegates.

Accusing Sir Keith of being a "political transvestite", he said that he was dressing from the same intellectual wardrobe as Mrs Shirley Williams when she was Secretary of State for Education.

"But he has become so closely identified with shaking up the incompetent and shaking up the system that it could well be he will not get the co-operation he needs", Mr Smith said.

His union, traditionally moderate, has not gone on strike, but is refusing to do lunchtime supervision.

At its conference in Folkestone on Wednesday it will consider whether members should refuse to cover for absent colleagues and withdraw from consultation with parents.



A child was injured, a policeman battered, six cars damaged and a window shattered before this raging bull was lassoed after escaping from a market and charging through Union Street, Aberdeen, yesterday.

## Tories fix rate for Labour council

By Richard Dowden

Lawyers acting for Lewisham Council have advised the Labour majority on the council that the budget passed in their absence on Thursday night by the Conservative group was "more legal than not".

Mr Russell Proffitt, a Labour councillor, said yesterday that they would be seeking further legal advice early next week on the validity of Thursday's meeting and the budget it passed to see if it could be overturned. He admitted that the Labour group had been caught off guard by what he described as a Tory trick.

The Conservative group and one independent passed a budget reducing the rate by 6 per cent while the Labour group were holding a meeting in the mayor's parlour that lasted nearly an hour after the main council meeting was supposed to have started.

The Labour group decided to start the meeting because about 30 demonstrators had occupied the council chamber shouting and chanting slogans trying to prevent the council setting a rate. Police stood by in the building at the request of the mayor and there were some scuffles but no arrests.

Amid the chaos Mr Timothy Cox, Conservative councillor, called the meeting to order, a chairman was elected and, under section 12 of the Local Government Act, the minority Conservative group held the council meeting and passed a budget reducing the rate from 34.5p in the pound to 23.5p. That reduces the council's spending to within the £86

million limit set by the Government.

Mr Proffitt said that the Labour group had decided to set a rate that would have meant an illegal budget but that when they entered the council chamber they were told that the meeting had set a rate.

A spokesman for the council said the Labour group was stunned by the Conservatives' sudden action and by the advice that it was legal.

Mr Cox, a Tory councillor, said that Labour members had told him privately that the decision was the best thing that could have happened. It lifts the threat of disqualification, and possible bankruptcy from the Labour councillors had they refused to set a rate, and allows them to blame the Conservatives for cuts in services in the borough during the next year.

Mr William Waldegrave, Under Secretary of State at the Department of the Environment, had said in the Commons on Thursday night that ratepayers in Southwark need not pay their rates. The council advised its ratepayers to continue to pay last year's rate while it has refused to set a rate.

The London borough of Haringey has decided not to set a rate in protest at Government's rate-cut policy. At Thursday's meeting the 34 members of the Labour group took the decision in spite of the assurance of Patrick Jenkin, Secretary of State for the Environment, Haringey could raise its rate 16½ per cent.

## £100,000 for policing of CND march

From Pat Healy, Leicester

Mr Michael Heseltine was "a man looking for a war", Mrs Joan Reddock, chairperson of the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament, told hundreds of people at a rally in Leicester yesterday at the start of the annual Easter anti-nuclear protest demonstrations.

More than 1,200 people took part in three marches which began in Leicester, Stevenage and Cambridge yesterday and are expected to reach Britain's second cruise missile base at Molesworth, Cambridgeshire, tomorrow.

Before leaving off the Leicester march, Mrs Reddock accused Mr Heseltine of being "ready to do the uniform at the first available opportunity", as he had done when he ordered troops to clear anti-nuclear campers from Molesworth and put up a razor wire perimeter fence around "650 acres of peaceful rural countryside".

She said that the Government was "not serious" about the nuclear threat and that it was "not serious" about the environment.

She said that the Government was "not serious" about the nuclear threat and that it was "not serious" about the environment.

## The postal dispute Settlement 'an historic event'

By Paul Routledge, Labour Editor

The threat of disruption in the postal service has been lifted by an agreement hailed by the Post Office chairman, Sir Ronald Dearing, as "an historic event".

Leaders of the Union of Communication Workers have endorsed the "wide-ranging and radical" deal, which permits the immediate introduction of new technology and productivity schemes, but it has still to be ratified at a delegate conference on May 19.

Mr Alan Tiffin, the union's secretary, expressed confidence that the agreement would be approved, but the Post Office has said that if delegates reject the reforms it will proceed to implement them by "executive action".

Central to the deal is acceptance of automatic letter-sorting machines, a device which led to a walk-out earlier this week by 2,500 staff at Mount Pleasant, central London, Europe's biggest sorting office. A strike ballot there has been called off and the machine will continue to be used. Up to 20 more will be introduced at other large sorting offices.

The union was also threatening disruption over the wider recruitment of part-time workers, but agreement on this issue and the introduction of new technology will save the Post Office an estimated £100 million to £180 million a year.

In return for those concessions, the postal workers will receive an immediate £100 as part of a £250 bonus for agreeing to the new methods, and the prospect of between £7 and £14 a week increase as local productivity schemes are negotiated.

Sir Ronald said: "1985, the 350th anniversary of the Post Office, is well on the way to being the key year of the twentieth century."

"This is good news for the customer, the Post Office and everybody in it because the changes we have been negotiating with the UCW leadership mean a better service for the customer, cost reduction and more money through productivity bonuses for the postal workforce. It also gives the prospect of job security for postmen."

"As a result of this deal we have struck, the union has agreed the door is open to new technology, and to the full utilization of the machinery we have installed over the past decade."

"There is an assurance that not a single compulsory redundancy will arise from the agreement, and mail staff are guaranteed bonuses from the savings generated. It means that the mail can flow more quickly through the sorting offices."

The new approach will come into effect in mid-April.

announced by June 17. The union also understands that in the event of the conference failing to change its policy the 2,000 additional part-time posts will be introduced after the conference.

local proposals for a first tranche of 100 additional part-time staff to be introduced from June.

restricted use of mechanization of new technology.

character recognition up to 20 offices of the introduction of measured work standards.

improved working methods productivity scheme.

use of industrial engineering techniques for the introduction of measured work standards.

Part-timers

On the key issue of increased use of part-time and casual staff, the Post Office has already tabled proposals for recruiting about 1,000 in addition to the 8,500 already employed in mail operations, and will be putting forward local proposals for a further 1,000 before the union's May conference. The Post Office expects to add to these numbers very substantially after the conference as schemes are planned and proven.

The union executive has agreed to seek authority from its conference on May 19 to negotiate to a tight timetable on this and related staffing issues so that any resultant national agreement and ratification by ballot must be completed and

Staff benefits

The document sets out the following benefits for staff in return for agreement to the full package:

- security of employment, with no compulsory redundancies;
- improved bonus payments and earnings through enhancement and extension of the improved working methods scheme. Staff will share 33 per cent of all savings made through improved productivity;
- a share in the value of manpower savings from the increased use of mechanization and new technology applications;
- a lump sum payment of £100 for the initial changes, increased to a total of £250 on a phased basis conditional on full implementation of the overall package;
- a national reduction of one hour in the working week, financed from local savings and implemented when these are made;
- introduction of new contractually agreed scheduled attendances of limited duration outside basic hours giving regular additional earnings.

The deal offers the opportunity for staff to build up additional bonuses of between £7 and £14 a week.

## Heseltine to face pension questions

By Philip Webster, Political Reporter

Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for Defence, will be asked to give Parliament a full explanation about alleged mistakes which, it is claimed, have denied retired servicemen their full pension entitlements.

Mr Kevin McNamara, Labour's deputy defence spokesman, has tabled six Commons questions asking the Secretary of State for Defence to give details of the full extent of what he claims are serious errors affecting thousands of service pensioners.

Mr McNamara, MP for Hull, claims that 10 to 14 per cent of Royal Navy and Marines pensions have been wrongly calculated and that the error extends to Army and RAF. In all, he calculates, the Defence Ministry may owe pensioners millions of pounds.

The errors arose, he says, during computerization of pension records in the early 1970s.

The questions to Mr Heseltine are due to be answered on Monday, April 15. Parliament's first day back after the Easter break. The answers may be delivered by the Armed Forces Minister, Mr John Stanley.

Last night Whitehall sources said that, although mistakes might have been made, they were confined to the Royal Navy and Marines.

Investigations have begun, although a Ministry of Defence spokesman said the department had not yet seen the "background document", thought to be based on a civil service leak, and on which Mr McNamara bases his allegations. No comment could be made until the Commons questions had been answered, he said.

Mr McNamara said last night: "I expect full and detailed answers to my questions."

Mr McNamara will also seek an assurance that the pensioners will be repaid, with interest.



Horn of plenty: Froydis Ree Wekre of Norway rehearsing yesterday before taking part with 350 others in today's sixth British Horn Festival at the Barbican, London.

## Hospital's £10.5m

A £10.5 million reconstruction of Stoke Mandeville hospital in Buckinghamshire was announced by the Department of Health.

DeLorean deal

Newport Beach, California (AP) - The former car maker, Mr John DeLorean, has signed a \$1.3 million deal with a film company for exclusive rights to his biography.

## Hurd emphasizes single rule for Ulster

From a Staff Report, Belfast

The Government yesterday again attempted to allay unionist fears over the future administration of Northern Ireland by ruling out any plan for joint authority involving the Irish Republic.

Mr Douglas Hurd, Secretary of State, reiterated the constitutional guarantee of the province's position in the United Kingdom in the wake of unionist threats of civil disobedience if the Dublin government became involved in mechanisms for administering the north.

Unionist leaders expressed alarm at a report published in the Dublin-based *Irish Independent* newspaper saying a small

permanent secretariat from the republic would have an office at Stormont, the heart of the British administration in the north.

It would work alongside the Secretary of State, giving the republic a "voice at the heart of the British direct-rule process", and agreement would be accompanied by an £185 million economic package underwritten by the United States and the EEC.

Mr James Molyneux, leader of the Official Unionist Party, said if ever such a "nightmarish situation" arose unionists would refuse to obey laws as they would be under no obligation to abide by legislation made

jointly by the British Government and a foreign administration.

Yesterday Mr Hurd, showing exasperation with both continuing media reports and the reaction of unionist politicians to them, dismissed the report.

Mr David Winnick, Labour MP for Walsall North, criticized the manner in which the announcement was made, saying it should have been in a Commons statement rather than a parliamentary written reply, and added that such moves were bound to increase anxiety about lack of parliamentary control of the security services. Parliament, page 4

## MP criticizes security powers announcement

The widening of government powers to remove potential security risks in the public services was raised in a Commons debate on Thursday before Mr Hurd's Easter recess (Philip Webster writes).

Mr David Winnick, Labour MP for Walsall North, criticized the manner in which the announcement was made, saying it should have been in a Commons statement rather than a parliamentary written reply, and added that such moves were bound to increase anxiety about lack of parliamentary control of the security services. Parliament, page 4

## Steel blames Thatcher for philosophy of greed

By Our Political Reporter

Mr David Steel last night blamed "the false values of Thatcherism" and the Government's economic policies for the decline in tolerance and social cohesion in Britain.

The Liberal leader, in an outspoken attack, said the country had become more divided and bitter in the past six years.

Britain had always maintained a deep-rooted sense of fairness, he said, but the Prime Minister had no patience with fairness, and wanted a society similar to America where the race went to the swiftest and the devil took the hindmost.

In Thatcher's Britain greed had been elevated to a philosophy of life by her new Conservatives; there was no patience with ordinary people and no compassion for the old, ill and homeless. There was extraordinary private affluence for the few and growing public squalor for the many.

Mr Steel told the Easter conference of the Young Liberals: "No wonder so many churchmen have felt obliged to protest at the social and spiritual desert of Thatcherism, unwavering by the refreshing springs of altruism, generosity and hope."

## Pit strike 'most violent'

By Our Labour Editor

The miners' strike was certainly one of the most, if not the most, violent strike in British history, according to Lord Ory-Ewing in a pamphlet published by Aims of Industry.

During its 53 weeks, more than 10,000 criminal charges were brought against strikers and supporters. He says: "The use of the mass flying picket, accompanied by Scargill's thesis of the political strike to overthrow a Conservative government, made violence inevitable."

"Charges of murder, theft, criminal damage and arson all arose as a result of action by the

strikers and the political extremists and hangers-on who assisted them.

"Violence was inevitable following the introduction by Arthur Scargill of the tactic of the flying picket from the United States. In the US the Army had to be used to combat this. We must outlaw this method right away."

The Times overseas selling prices: Australia \$22.50, Belgium 120, Canada \$22.50, Denmark 120, France 120, Germany 120, Greece 120, Hong Kong 120, India 120, Italy 120, Japan 120, Korea 120, Luxembourg 120, Netherlands 120, New Zealand 120, Norway 120, Portugal 120, Spain 120, Sweden 120, Switzerland 120, Taiwan 120, Thailand 120, United Kingdom 120, USA \$22.50, West Germany 120.

## Treasury to pay 'Scargill tax'

By Philip Webster, Political Reporter

The bill for extra costs incurred by the fuel supply industries, British Rail and the British Steel Corporation as a result of the miners' strike is to be paid by the Treasury and not passed on by those industries to their consumers.

The decision, confirmed by Mr Peter Rees, Chief Secretary to the Treasury, means that there will be no "Scargill surcharge" on coal and electricity bills this year to cover last year's additional costs, and that British Rail will not have to increase fares because of the strike.

Mr Rees, in a parliamentary reply on Thursday, told the National Coal Board, the electricity industry, British Rail and British Steel that although they were expected to exceed their external financing limits for 1984-85 the Government did not propose to set new ones.

The National Coal Board is to close two of its three Scottish workshops, at Lugat, Shirebrook and Newbottle, near Edinburgh. The decision to concentrate workshop facilities on one site, at Cowdenbeath, Fife, comes after the loss of 15 working coal faces in Scotland during the

## CRIMINAL CHARGES BROUGHT AGAINST STRIKERS AND SUPPORTERS DURING NUM STRIKE

OFFENCE	No. of charges	OFFENCE	No. of charges
Murder	3	Handling stolen property	1
Assault causing grievous bodily harm	38	Obstruction of a police constable	1892
Assault causing actual bodily harm	429	Assault with intent to resist arrest	19
Assaulting a police constable	369	Obstruction of a highway	840
Possessing an offensive weapon	49	Reckless driving	16
Riot	137	Threats to kill	5
Unlawful assembly	509	Threats to cause damage	12
Aftermath	21	Attempt (various offences)	18
Conduct conducive to a breach of the peace (Section 5, Public Order Act 1936)	4107	Incitement	1
Breach of the peace	207	Information (Section 7, Conspiracy and Protection of Property Act 1875)	275
Criminal damage	1019	Unlawful imprisonment	2
Criminal damage with intent to endanger life	4	Explosives offences	3
Arson	15	Drug offences	1
Burglary	31	Railway offences	20
Theft	352	Drunkenness	66

295 minor and miscellaneous offences were also charged



# Minister to study US drug controls as pressure grows to legalize cannabis

By Tony Samaras

Renewed controversy over whether cannabis should be legalized has coincided with a visit to the United States next week by Mr David Mellor, the Home Office minister with responsibility for monitoring drug abuse.

Mr Mellor, who is also chairman of the ministerial group on the misuse of drugs, is to study American techniques to control drug trafficking and abuse in four cities, starting with New York on Monday.

However, he has been forced to restate the Government's opposition to the legalization of cannabis in response to an editorial in *Police Review*, the national magazine for police officers, which said there was increasing evidence that the use of cannabis was acceptable to large sections of the community, including a number of chief constables.

The article, written by a former police inspector, compares the enforcement of laws against cannabis smoking with the prosecution of driving offences such as driving a few miles over the speed limit,

selling drink a few minutes after hours, riding a bicycle on the pavement, or under-age smoking of cigarettes.

The article adds that any Home Office campaign against drug abuse is bound to fail if cannabis is placed in the same category as "much more dangerous and habit-forming drugs".

"In the past 20 years the use of cannabis has become so widespread that at least one police force merely cautions persons found with cannabis intended for their own use."

The inspector adds that any campaign against the misuse of heroin and cocaine would attract large numbers of social workers, teachers, youth workers and other public servants, "but there would be great difficulties for them in being equally enthusiastic in countering the use of cannabis."

"If the campaign against the use of hard drugs is to have a chance of succeeding, the police service needs the full co-operation of everyone concerned."

Mr Mellor maintains that

there is absolutely no question of this Government legalizing cannabis. "That argument is effectively dead and buried," he added. "It would be foolish in the extreme, with the drug problem we already have, to encourage more people to take drugs."

The minister will visit Washington, Atlanta and Miami, where he will examine Vice-President George Bush's special task force on cocaine trafficking after his two days in New York.

He will learn about "Operation Pressure Point", a campaign to clear Manhattan's Lower East Side of drug dealers and users, and a cocaine "hotline" offering help and advice.

Talks in Washington will include intelligence techniques, customs controls, education campaigns, and crop substitution programmes to persuade Pakistan and some Latin American countries to stop producing hard drugs.

## Illegitimacy rate in inner cities grows

By David Walker, Social Policy Correspondent

Illegitimate children are being born in inner London at nearly twice the rate for England and Wales as a whole. In some parts of the capital nearly one birth in three is illegitimate.

The latest figures from the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys, show a striking difference between such inner areas as Hackney, Islington, Southwark and most other areas. In England and Wales in 1983 there were 158 illegitimate births per 1,000. In inner London the figure was 290; but in Southwark 343 and in Hackney 335.

In the outer London suburbs the rate fell to well below the average for England and Wales. In Harrow, for example, the rate was 94 births per 1,000, about a quarter of the rate in Islington.

The lowest illegitimacy rate appears to be in south Cambridgeshire with 56 births per 1,000 and the highest in Lambeth with 407.

The latest breakdown of births and deaths shows the birthrate to be higher in areas with significant non-white populations such as Luton, and to be lower than the national

Area	Total births per 1,000 population	Reg. rate per 1,000 population	Total deaths per 1,000 population
England & Wales	12.7	10.8	11.7
North	12.6	10.7	12.3
Yorkshire & Humber	12.8	10.7	12.1
East Midlands	12.5	10.5	11.2
East Anglia	12.0	11.0	11.0
South-east	12.7	10.3	11.1
South-west	11.4	10.2	12.5
West Midlands	12.2	10.2	11.0
North-west	13.3	10.5	12.6
Wales	12.6	10.5	12.8

Source: Office of Population Censuses and Surveys, Statistical Office, 25/28.

## Three in plot to smuggle heroin get 14 years

Three Pakistanis, who conspired to smuggle more than £1.75 million of heroin into Britain were each jailed for the maximum 14 years at Inner London Crown Court on Thursday.

They were arrested when they went to Tilbury Dock in July last year to collect several furniture crates in which the drug had been hidden.

But the 2½ kilos of heroin had already been seized by German customs men when the ship was diverted through a West German port because of a dock strike at Tilbury.

Syed Shah, aged 36, the director of a transport company, who was described as the organizer of the London end of the operation, Mirza Baig, aged 54, a landlord, and Mirza Khan, aged 33, a carpenter, all denied conspiracy to import the drugs between December 1983 and July 21 last year.

## Search widens for missing boy

Police throughout Britain were asked yesterday to join the search for Wayne Keeton, aged 10 (right) of Bearwood Park, Nottingham, who was last seen on Wednesday.

Forensic tests are being carried out on the boy's bicycle, found 24 hours after he disappeared, and police want to trace a boy aged about 16 or 17 with whom he was seen.

## Three Nigerians jailed for social security frauds

Three illegal immigrants involved in social security frauds were in court in London on Thursday as the magistrate sentenced them to jail with a recommendation that they be deported.

The two men and a woman from Nigeria entered Britain under false names last summer, with false passports and papers relating to British-born Nigerians whose identities they were to assume. Horseferry magistrates were told.

The three made nearly £2,500 through multiple claims for social security benefits.

Akinwunmi Bankole, aged 22, and Abayomi Sonola, aged 23, were both jailed for a year. Adekunle Bankole, aged 21, was jailed for six months and fined £1,150. All three, who live in Daniels Gardens, Peckham, south London, admitted forging passport application forms and obtaining money by deception.

## VC's letters left to city

Three volumes of letters written by Captain Albert Ball, VC, the First World War flyer, have been left to the city of Nottingham by his late sister, Mrs Lois Anderson.

Captain Ball was shot down and killed in May 1917. He was credited with shooting down 43 German aircraft and one balloon.

## £5.6m loch road scheme

Improvements to the road alongside Loch Lomond are to begin on April 15, it was announced yesterday.

A £5.6m contract has been awarded for rebuilding a 2.75-mile section of road on the A82 trunk route near Inverberg, the Scottish Office said.

## Limited edition

London had a daily newspaper yesterday morning although the national Press did not publish. A special edition of the Wolverhampton evening paper, the *Express and Star* was on sale at mainline stations.

## Heart girl home

Pamela Owen, aged nine, of Fareham, Hampshire, who had a heart transplant at Papworth Hospital last February, was allowed home yesterday.

## Boys 'beaten by police' get £4,000

Two teenage brothers, who claimed they were beaten in north London by police, have received a £4,000 out-of-court settlement.

Baltimore and Eric Ranger, now aged 16 and 17, had claimed that between 10 and 12 uniformed police attacked them in August 1983. Both were treated in hospital.

Their father, Mr Leslie Ranger, aged 34, a former Jamaican police officer, of Stock Orchard Crescent, Holloway, north London, claimed the payment was a "cover-up".

A Scotland Yard spokesman said: "The matter is still under investigation by the Complaints Investigation Bureau so it would be wrong to discuss it further."

## Bluebell line to link with British Rail

The Government has given the privately owned Bluebell Railway in West Sussex right of way to link up with British Rail trains at East Grinstead. British Rail has welcomed the idea.

The link will cost £2m and double the track's length from five miles to ten miles.

In Devon, the Dart Valley Railway, also privately owned, has become the first steam passenger service allowed to use a British Rail station since the 1960s, and is running trains to Totnes from Buckfastleigh.

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Restoration work: Mr Gibson with part of the Rose Window from the south transept (left).

## Ravaged minster window is taken to pieces

From Peter Davenport, York

Nine months after a fire swept through York Minster's south transept the most intricate restoration is about to begin, on the fifteenth century Rose Window.

Its 73 leaded panels consisting of 8,000 sections which, because of the heat, fractured into 40,000 tiny fragments, have to be dismantled.

Mr Peter Gibson, head of the seven craftsmen and apprentices at the York Glaziers Trust, said: "We owe it to the craftsmen who created the window to ensure their work lives on."

The minster contains about two million pieces of stained glass, dating back to its construction in the twelfth century. The Rose Window, in the south transept, was made in the fifteenth century by Flemish craftsmen to commemorate the marriage of Henry VII and Elizabeth of York in 1486.

The window was removed in 1969 to be cleaned and have the lead replaced. Without the new lead, the glass would have fallen to the ground during the fire. Mr Gibson said.

After scaffolding had been put up, Mr Gibson and his men removed the panels after securing the glass with adhesive tape. It took two-and-a-half weeks to remove the panels, which were taken to the trust workshops.

Mr Gibson is awaiting the outcome of research into the best liquid adhesive to infuse into the thousands of cracks and bond the glass back together.

"The cracks will remain for ever but tourists will not be able to see them from the ground", Mr Gibson said.

## Diocese blamed for decaying historic churches

By Charles Kneivitt, Architecture Correspondent

There is little hope of reversing the deterioration and decay into which many of London's historic churches have fallen, according to a report published this week by Save Britain's Heritage.

*London's Churches are Falling*

Down, which lays much of the blame on the Anglican Diocese of London and its agents.

Mr Ken Powell, secretary of the conservation group, said: "The diocese is a standard-bearer for the Church of England. Its record of dealing with redundant churches is, at best, undistinguished and at its worst it shames the church."

A new approach is desperately needed to keep churches in use where at all possible and to pursue actively suitable uses for those which must close.

The report is critical of what it describes as the negative philosophy underlying the closure programme and the lack of imagination and enterprise shown in securing new uses for redundant churches.

About 250 churches have been demolished in the 42 English dioceses since 1969. In London, 88 churches have been declared redundant and 33 have been demolished so far.

The decision not to broadcast the Pope's message from Rome for the first time in 30 years, was brought about by a sharp decline in viewing figures - last year only 200,000 watched. The saving to the BBC was £2,500.

Letters, page 9

## Home costs in London set to rise by 12%

House prices in London are expected to rise by more than 12 per cent this year with high mortgage rates having little effect on their continuing increase.

The prediction is made by the country's second largest building society, the Abbey National, in its latest figures, which show a rise in property prices in the capital during the three months to March this year of 3.1 per cent.

Last year house prices in London rose by 17 per cent. Prices countrywide rose by an average 7.4 per cent during the same period.

The average London house cost £43,722 compared with £31,686 in the country as a whole. Average monthly mortgage repayments in the capital are £270, the society reports.

In the rest of the South-east house prices are up so far this year by 0.2 per cent. In the North, East Anglia, West Midlands, North-West and Northern Ireland, they fell. The society's figures show that the biggest drop was in the North where house prices fell by 1.9 per cent in the first three months of the year. The average price for a house in the North is £23,069.

## Anger over TV ban on Pope

The BBC's decision to cancel the screening of the Pope's Easter Sunday message is an outrage, Mr Norman St John Stevas, a former Leader of the Commons and a prominent Roman Catholic, said yesterday.

"The corporation has insulted not only millions of Roman Catholics in Great Britain but Christians of all denominations by this foolish decision."

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PARLIAMENT APRIL 4 1985

## Why questions go unanswered

### SECURITY

There had been much ado about nothing over the Prime Minister's announcement on Wednesday of Government security in relation to the Civil Service and the public service. Mr David Waddington, Minister of State, Home Office, said in a Commons debate on the security services. It would have been totally irresponsible, he added, if terms of reference had not been brought up to date in the light of the report of the secret committee.

On Wednesday night, Mr Gerald Kaufman, chief Opposition spokesman on home affairs, had apparently made a statement to the press which was reiterated that morning (Thursday). All he (Mr Waddington) could say was that if Mr Kaufman worked himself into a lather like that over a non-event like this, he was likely to be well and truly dead before he had even been de-selected for Gorton (his constituency).

Mr David Winnick (Walsall North, Lab) said the Prime Minister would be expected to make an announcement after the recess. The sort of statement made on Wednesday should have been an oral statement.

Mr Waddington said that all MPs would agree that the basic proposition that when the reliability of an individual in the public service is in doubt it might be necessary to remove him from work, the nature of which was vital to security of the state, or bar him from moving to such work. The individual had an existing right of appeal to an independent panel of three advisers. The Prime Minister had decided that the Government, in consultation with the three advisers - Lord Justice Lloyd, Sir Patrick Nairne, and Sir Edward Hewlett - to revise their terms of reference. This decision announced yesterday in no way altered the definition of subversion from that described by Lord Harris of Greenwich in 1975.

The new terms of reference included the Government's duty to remove subversive groups. The only other changes in the terms of reference of the three advisers were really matters of procedure.

Mr Winnick said it was necessary to be very careful not to allow the growth of a climate of intolerance.

## Hattersley demands end to absurdity

### RATES

Mr Roy Hattersley, chief Opposition spokesman on Treasury and economic affairs, complained during Commons question time exchanges with Mr John Biffen, Lord Privy Seal and Leader of the House, about the absurdity of legislation requiring cuts in shire county rate support grant allocations simply because the Greater London Council had fixed a rate lower than the statutory maximum.

Yesterday, after they had fixed their rates (the said) many shire counties discovered that their rate support grant was again to be cut from the level they had previously been notified it would be. What advice has the Government given them about the way the new cuts should be accommodated?

Mr Biffen, who was deputizing for Mrs Margaret Thatcher, the Prime Minister, replied: It has always been made clear, the local authorities have always understood, that the rate support grant was an estimate and subject to change in the light of council spending plans.

Mr Hattersley: I hope that answer will prove acceptable to shire

In the United States in the late 1940s and early 1950s tremendous damage was done by McCarthyism and the like. Even at the height of cold war hysteria this country did not allow itself in any way, under either Labour or Conservative governments, to proselytise the work undertaken by bodies like M15 and therefore it would not be in the public interest for these state agencies to be subject to parliamentary questions and scrutiny.

But there was a growing feeling in the House and even among a number of Conservative MPs that this attitude was no longer acceptable.

Certainly the allegations which had been made, particularly in the recent film about M15 on Channel 4, had heightened the case that some degree of parliamentary accountability for the security services was justified. He did not accept that such accountability would endanger the safety of this country.

If the feeling continued to grow that some parts of the security services were out of control, that many people fully committed to Parliament and democracy had been subject to unjustified surveillance by M15, then confidence in the impartiality of the security services would become eroded.

The feeling grew that it was quite wrong for the security services not to be subject to any form of control by Parliament. As long as the Government, in consultation with the three advisers - Lord Justice Lloyd, Sir Patrick Nairne, and Sir Edward Hewlett - to revise their terms of reference. This decision announced yesterday in no way altered the definition of subversion from that described by Lord Harris of Greenwich in 1975.

The new terms of reference included the Government's duty to remove subversive groups. The only other changes in the terms of reference of the three advisers were really matters of procedure.

Mr Winnick said it was necessary to be very careful not to allow the growth of a climate of intolerance.

## Surveillance rules unchanged

Harris's definition of 1975.

The security services were not, as some had alleged, in the business of obtaining information on behalf of the Government. They are there (he said) to protect all of us, the state, against external and internal dangers and they must do this in a way that avoids any suggestion that they are concerned with any matter other than the defence of the realm or that there is any political bias or influence in their work.

The operational judgements must be for the director-general to take and if he gets them wrong and the safety of the state jeopardised or civil liberties unjustifiably infringed, he must answer to the Home Secretary. The chain of control is clear.

Mr Winnick said it was true that Mr Harris had been, before he became an MP and when he was an officer of the NCCL, was being subjected to surveillance and if it was true that the same applied to many others involved in NCCL, for no other reason than they were active in NCCL, would not the minister agree that that was a serious erosion of civil liberties and to be deplored.

Mr Waddington said for years it had been the custom not to comment on national security matters and never to answer hypothetical questions. If ministers were to answer questions framed in that way then over time obvious danger would be done to the security services. He was implying no one but it was suggested to put questions in that way and ask ministers to answer them. He was not departing from practice of previous administrations including the last Labour government.

Criticism had been made by Mr Winnick but he had not mentioned that the bulk of the allegations in the Channel 4 related to things alleged to have happened during the period of the Labour government.

It was right that through the structure of responsibility, the security services should be under the operational control of the director-general and that he should account to the Home Secretary for his proper and efficient working. The Home Secretary was necessarily distant from the detailed work but this did not mean there was any lack of ministerial control. This was an effective exercise of ministerial control in a difficult and sensitive area.

## Government defeat on video

### FILMS BILL

The Government was defeated in the House of Lords during the third reading of the Films Bill when a new clause giving power to impose a levy on feature films shown on television, prerecorded video cassettes or blank tapes, was carried by 77 votes to 62, majority against - 15.

The new clause, moved by Viscountess Mersey (C), would give the government the option of supplying financial assistance to the film industry by a levy from independent television contractors and the BBC in respect of feature films shown on television: a levy on prerecorded video cassettes containing feature film material or the appropriate film proceeds of any levy scheme approved in respect of blank evidence tape sold in the United Kingdom.

Lord Hattersley of Harrogate (Lab) said there were few countries which had a national home film market which was sufficient in size to promote a varied and successful film industry without government intervention.

The Bill was read the third time.

## Bill in the autumn to end hooliganism

### FOOTBALL

The Government's conclusions to the public order review on football hooliganism will be announced shortly by Mr Leon Brittan, the Home Secretary, who will also be making proposals for legislation in the autumn. Lord Elton, Minister of State for the Environment, said during question time in the House of Lords.

Answering questions on Government action against soccer hooliganism, Lord Elton said: The football authorities have made a number of proposals which have the Government's support.

The proposals to be announced by the Home Secretary in the autumn will include some new provisions which are of general application but will assist in preventing and controlling football hooliganism. That legislation will also include powers to control the sale of alcohol at grounds and on transport to grounds. The Home Secretary proposed to designate particular clubs for this purpose according to their record. Meanwhile, the Government is recommending the football authorities and the clubs to ban alcohol from matches.

Lord Bess of Harrogate (Lab): Six years ago we dealt with this matter in Scotland; there were reservations

about it but it worked very well. Why has it taken the Government six years to take an interest in this in England and Wales?

Why should Scottish supporters be insulated by one of the greatest sporting occasions being put off because the Government cannot control law and order in England?

Lord Elton: The Scottish experience of banning alcohol is one which has been helpful and encouraging to us. A large proportion of the action is to be taken by the football authorities and it is right we should look to the sport to control itself.

Lord Carmichael of Kilmorack (Lab): This has thrown into confusion many small Scottish travel agents who have, for years, handled Scottish supporters going to games abroad. Many individuals face severe punishment financially and some small firms are likely to be bankrupted by the short notice given to the change of venue.

Lord Elton: When sport falls into the sort of disarray that has affected football recently, all associated with the sport stand in danger of some sort of loss and inconvenience. This is very sad, but this damage has been done to the whole community by a few people who have done violent and bad things and it is right that the attention of the nation should be focused upon this and national disapproval should result in better behaviour.

## Labour plea to minister in lost hotel deposits

There was no question of the Government accepting any liability connected with the switch in venue of the Scotland-England football international from Wembley to Hampden Park, Mr John Biffen, the Leader of the House, said in Commons questions today.

Mr Biffen said the Prime Minister, who had left for her official visit to the Far East.

Mr Dennis Canavan (Falkirk West, Lab) had said: Is it just sheer coincidence that the Prime Minister's absence coincides with the loss of hotel deposits on the night of the Scotland-England football match?

In the Prime Minister's absence (he went on), will the Leader of the House ensure appropriate Government action to compensate Scottish football fans as a result of the Government's intervention to switch the venue of the Scotland-England match?

In particular, what about compensating those Scottish football fans, including some of my constituents, who have spent hundreds of pounds in non-refundable deposits on hotel bookings in London only to find that that great dictatorial referee in Downing Street

blows the whistle and moves the goalposts from London to Glasgow?

Mr Biffen: I have a very lively sympathy with him. I have no more wish to answer his question than he is to ask it of me. We are chained together. (Laughter)

The Minister for Sport asked the Football Association to reconsider the date of the international. The actual change in the venue was a judgement of the Football Association and the Scottish Football Association.

Mr Gregor Mackenzie (Glasgow, Rutherglen, Lab): Will he be rather more sympathetic? If the Government are going to an arrangement whereby they are going to cost sports fans a great deal of money, then they have to take some responsibility for the compensating of these people.

Mr Biffen: I am not having this. Either the Government takes one line or the other.

Mr Biffen: He is advancing a most contentious proposition, that the Government should undertake financial responsibility and liabilities. This would be a major departure from policy.

## PR firm under attack

### COMMITTEE

The offer by Political Research and Communication International Ltd, on behalf of Lead Development Association, to pay the travelling expenses to Sweden of the Commons Select Committee on the Environment was unacceptable and improper, Mr Peter Shore, chief Opposition spokesman on home affairs, said during Commons business questions.

This matter (he said) involves a commercially motivated attempt to influence the work of the select committee and the activities of a public relations firm chaired by an MP.

Mr Peter Fry (Wellingborough, C) is a director.

Mr Biffen said this was a serious point. He was sure the whole House would agree that it would be inappropriate for any select committee conducting an independent inquiry on behalf of the House to accept funding from an interested private party.

Royal Assent  
Royal assent was signified to the following Acts: Hong Kong, National Heritage (Scotland), Bournemouth Borough Council and London Docklands Railway.



George Michael (left) and Andrew Ridgeley at the Great Wall of China yesterday

## Chinese fans queue for Wham tickets

Peking (AP) - More than 1,000 young pop music fans guarded by at least 100 police jammed the Peking Workers' Gymnasium box office yesterday to buy tickets for Wham!, the British singers making the first big pop tour of China.

The singers, George Michael and Andrew Ridgeley, spent the day at the Great Wall of China in the mountains northwest of the capital.

At the wall, George Michael said: "It's incredible, unthinkable. I didn't expect it to be quite so spectacular."

All tickets for tomorrow's concert were quickly sold, a box office spokesman said.

Ticket-buyers had to show a letter of introduction from their work unit and could buy blocks of up to 10 tickets, which cost a record five yuan (\$1.41) each for the 12,000 seats. The price included a cassette of Wham's latest record "Make It Big".

Green-uniformed and plainclothes police patrolled the queue to keep order while a loudspeaker blared: "Ticket-buying comrades, please stay in line."

Western pop music was once banned by the Communist Party but has become increasingly popular among youth, especially in the past year as China has opened wider to the outside world. Pirated tapes of foreign pop artists can be found in some street markets.

## Japanese accept whaling ban

Tokyo (AP) - Reluctantly bowing to US pressure, Japan yesterday dealt a death blow to its commercial whaling industry and officially promised to begin observing a worldwide moratorium on whale hunting in 1988.

The Foreign Minister, Mr Shintaro Abe told the Cabinet that he would send a letter to the US Commerce Secretary, Mr Malcolm Baldrige, announcing the end of Japan's 300-year-old industry.

The US and Japan reached a compromise last November on the whaling hunting ban agreed in 1982 by the International Whaling Commission which gave Japan the right to harvest 200 sperm whales in 1986 and 1987 from American waters if it would agree to abide by the global ban in 1988.

By failing to make the pledge by April 1, Japan stood to lose half its annual fish catch in US waters, estimated to be worth 120 billion yen (about \$35 million).

American anti-whaling groups claim Japanese whalers have taken 200 sperm whales this season and plan to kill 400 more. Japan contends that the global whale population can support restrained hunting of some species, such as the small minke whale, and claims that anti-whaling groups confuse the minke whale with the blue whale.

There is no other way to avoid a confrontation between Japan and the US, said an official of the Fisheries Agency referring to the Government move. "It is very unhappy for us, but as a result we will save the fishing conservation zone."

A spokesman for the Japanese Whaling Association denounced the Government's decision. "There is no scientific basis for accepting the moratorium at this time," he said.

The US Commerce Department in Washington moved to impose sanctions on the Soviet Union for violating quotas on whaling.

## PR plan boomerangs on Mitterrand

From Our Correspondent, Paris

M. Michel Rocard's dramatic middle-of-the-night resignation as the French agriculture minister in protest against the Socialist government's plan to introduce a system of proportional representation for next year's crucial legislative elections has revealed the deep schisms the issue has created on both left and right of the political spectrum.

Intended primarily to divide the right-wing parliamentary opposition as to maintain the Socialist as the most important single force in the new assembly, the first consequence of the proposed reform has been to create the boomerang effect of deeply dividing the Socialist Party.

While M. Rocard has always been looked upon suspiciously within party ranks, he is not the only well-known personality to have opposed the plan. Among other detractors are M. Jean Popere, the number two Socialist Party official, and M. Jean Elie, Chevalier, the Education Minister, who leads the Socialist Party's left-wing faction.

Because the reform is expected to cost about 100 assembly seats currently in Socialist hands, there is considerable anxiety among party members who "fear" almost certain defeat because their names will not be at the top of the lists presented to the electorate.

Under the plan, the deputies will be elected from party lists drawn up in each of 96 Departments in proportion to the number of votes received by their lists. The votes of any list receiving less than 5 per cent of the votes will be reapportioned among the remaining lists.

The party is so split on the issue that there has been speculation that M. Rocard could be tempted to lead his followers, who number about 60 deputies, into opposing the electoral law when it is presented to the Assembly. But such a move is considered unlikely because of the political consequences it

would hold for its protagonists, and it is difficult to see how such a step would benefit M. Rocard's presidential ambitions.

The announcement of M. Rocard's resignation was read by his wife, Michele to Agence France-Presse at 2.12 am on Thursday, and was put on the wires 13 minutes later. It came after the former Agriculture Minister who was formally replaced yesterday by M. Henri Nallet, telephoned President Mitterrand at the Elysee Palace shortly before 1 am. But M. Mitterrand was not available immediately and the two men did not actually talk until about an hour later.

There had been no prior indications of M. Rocard's intention, and the news stunned even his closest associates. The departure served to illustrate the loneliness of the former Minister within the ranks of the Socialists dating back to 1971, when he refused to join Mitterrand's newly-created Socialist Party. His attempt to wrest the presidential nomination from M. Mitterrand in October 1980 has not been forgotten.

Nevertheless, because he remained the most popular politician on the left, M. Rocard has reason to believe that the President would be forced to turn to him. But it did not happen that way. Instead M. Mitterrand chose M. Laurent Fabius as his new Prime Minister last July.

In what must have been a bitter coincidence for the former Minister, the respected *Sofres Figaro* magazine poll published the day he resigned showed that M. Fabius had surpassed M. Rocard in popularity by 57 to 51 per cent.

SINGAPORE: M. Fabius arrived here yesterday for a three-day visit (Reuters reports). He said M. Rocard's resignation was regrettable and surprising.

## GLC wants to improve Londoners' diets

By Robin Young

The Greater London Council has committed £11million to fund for five years the work of a London food commission which it intends shall implement the council's policies for improving Londoners' diets.

The commission comes into existence this month, but a founding trust has already received a grant of £132,000 and appointed eight staff with expertise in nutrition, food technology, biochemistry and economics.

The council claims that the average diet of Londoners has deteriorated significantly in recent years, and estimates that it costs up to £200million a year for the National Health Service to treat diet-related diseases in the capital.

In its grant proposal the commission says that three-quarters of Londoners suffer from at least one diet-related disease, and that each year 3,750 men die prematurely from coronary heart disease in London.

It also points out that London children aged 12 have an average of eight teeth already decayed.

The food commission would aim to implement the nutritional guidelines drawn up in 1983 by the National

Advisory Committee for Nutrition (NACNE) appointed by Sir Keith Joseph when he was Secretary of State for Social Services.

Miss Caroline Walker, a nutritionist with the City and Hackney Health Authority, who was secretary to NACNE and has since written with Mr Geoffrey Cannon a book called *The Food Scandal*, based on his findings. It is one of the 11 founding trustees of the new commission.

Others include Professor Michael Crawford, of Nottingham University and the Nuffield Laboratories; Professor Aubrey Sheiham, of University College Hospital and the

A break with KitKat

A Greater London Council committee has, as predicted in *The Times* last week, ratified its ban on the sale of KitKat chocolate bars in GLC schools, youth clubs and offices.

The decision comes after the refusal by the manufacturer, Rowntree Mackintosh, to complete a council questionnaire about the employment of women, ethnic minorities and the disabled.

London Hospital Medical School and Mrs Anna Dillon, director of the Coronary Prevention Group.

The commission proposes to undertake a concerted five-year programme to change London's food system, which, according to the GLC, at present means that practically none of the 400,000 jobs for Londoners in the food sector can be considered safe.

The GLC says that London's decline in food processing has been twice the national average, and that in spite of rationalisation many London food companies are still surviving on very small profit margins.

The GLC further complains

that the real price of food, including the cost of taxation to subsidise production, has been increased and gives rise to concern for those on low incomes.

It quotes the NACNE report's suggestion that a manual worker has to work more than a tenth longer to buy a loaf of bread than was necessary in 1950.

To combat those trends it is suggested that the commission should provide a comprehensive data base on the nutritional contents of food items, seek the implementation of the GLC's food policies of the 1970s, a public information campaign, provide nutritional training courses for food and health workers and draw up sample recipes and menus for the use of catering officers.

There will also be research into the dietary needs of ethnic minority groups and the disabled.

A spokesman for the Food Manufacturers Federation was sceptical about the GLC's initiative. He claimed yesterday that it was based largely on the NACNE report, which had already been superseded by more authoritative research.

## Electricity sold by sewage farm

From Tim Jones Bristol

A sewage treatment work is to start supplying electricity into the national grid next month.

The sewage from the 500,000 people in the Greater Bristol area is collected in tanks at Wessex Water Authority's Avonmouth plant. The sludge is allowed to ferment at about 35°C for 15 days.

That gives a mixture of about 70 per cent methane and 30 per cent of carbon dioxide. About 15,000 cubic metres of gas is produced each day, which is used to power engines to produce electricity.

Mr Colin Skellern, the divisional recovery controller, said the authority sold £150,000 of electricity to Avon County Council to power its incinerator.

The spare capacity of about 4,000 cubic metres will produce enough electricity to serve a small village, will earn the Authority about £100,000 a year from the South West Electricity Board.

The authority has converted 12 vans to run on methane, which Mr Skellern said, had been extremely successful.

The Avonmouth sewage plant costs about £1.8 million a year to run, but water sales to a smelting plant, near by bring in £150,000.

Mr Skellern said: "We are able to sell electricity because of a change in government rules which will enable the board to purchase supplies from private sources."

As I am aware it will be the first time electricity generated from a sewage plant will go directly into the national grid.

## PC resigns

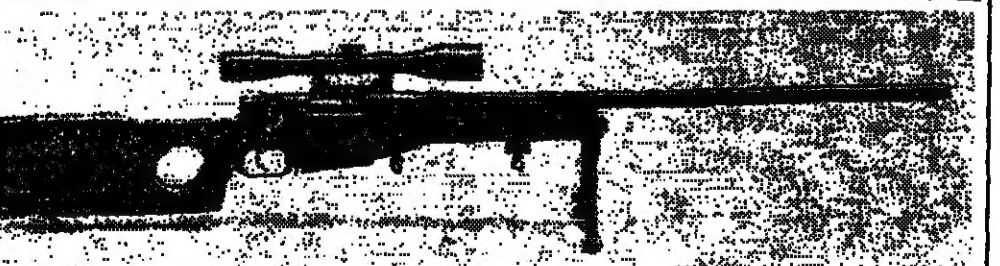
Police Constable Allan Perry, aged 25, has resigned from Devon and Cornwall Police after magistrates at Totnes, Devon, convicted him of kicking in a window. He had pleaded guilty.

## MPs to debate suspension of headmaster

The House of Commons is to debate the controversial suspension of a Bradford headmaster after his remarks questioning multicultural education in an article in the right-wing *Salisbury Review*.

Mr Marcus Fox, Conservative MP for Shipley, was yesterday granted an adjournment debate about the affair.

Mr Ray Honeyford was suspended on Tuesday at Drummond School, Bradford, after a year-long campaign by parents and left-wing councillors to oust him. His article in the *Salisbury Review* aroused protest at his school, where 90 per cent of the 550 children are Asian.



The high performance rifle, nicknamed the Green Machine

## Army places £1m order for sniper rifles

By Rodney Cowton, Defence Correspondent

Army snipers are to be issued with a new rifle said to be four times more accurate than an ordinary infantryman's rifle at long ranges.

The Ministry of Defence has placed a £1 million contract with Accuracy International of Portsmouth, after exhaustive tests on several rifles.

Production is due to start in

1987 with deliveries phased over two years.

An important element in the performance of the rifle is the telescopic sight produced by Schmidt and Bender of West Germany, which has built into it a facility for correcting for take account of crosswinds.

It is said to be accurate to within half an inch at a

distance of 100 yards if used with high quality commercial ammunition. But the Army is most interested in its accuracy at long ranges of 600 yards or more.

The weapon will replace the existing sniper rifle, which was redesigned in 1960 from a rifle originally produced in 1914.

## How Mafia took over the ambulances

From John Earle, Rome

four Christian Democrats, two Socialists and a Social Democrat.

But when the authorities in Naples, the regional capital, decided to make a clean sweep and sack the previous members of the service they ran into further difficulties.

They advertised 1,958 vacancies for stretcher bearers and ambulance drivers for the public health service. No fewer than 120,000 young people

applied, and 3,000 school rooms had to be requisitioned when selection started.

To thin down the numbers, candidates had to answer a written test, which, in some cases, aroused rivalry over questions such as "What sea does Naples lie on, the Tyrrhenian, the Adriatic, the Campanian?" and "To drive an ambulance, do you need a passport, an identity card or a driving licence?"

When the authorities in Naples, the regional capital, decided to make a clean sweep and sack the previous members of the service they ran into further difficulties.

They advertised 1,958 vacancies for stretcher bearers and ambulance drivers for the public health service. No fewer than 120,000 young people



# Democrats pour scorn on Reagan initiative for Nicaraguan ceasefire

From Nicholas Ashford, Washington

Democratic party leaders joined the Nicaraguan Government yesterday in pouring scorn on President Reagan's latest peace initiative which calls for a ceasefire and negotiations between the Sandinista authorities and the US-backed Contra rebels.

However Mr George Shultz, the Secretary of State, said the offer would remain on the table in spite of Nicaragua's immediate denunciation of it as "a declaration of war". Mr Shultz said: "We hope Nicaragua will think it over a little more carefully."

Democratic leaders see the President's plan, which he unveiled at a press conference on Thursday following a meeting with President Betancur of Colombia, as a tactical manoeuvre designed to persuade Congress to release \$14 million (£11.52 million) in covert aid for the Contras. This money has been blocked since last year and Congress had been expected to reject the President's impending request for its release.

Mr "Tip" O'Neill, the Democratic Speaker of the House of Representatives, declared the President's initiative as a "dirty trick" intended to "hoodwink" the American public into believing the administration

## Suazo loses Honduras treason vote

Tegucigalpa (Reuters) - The Honduran Congress has quashed a move by President Roberto Suazo Cordova to charge 50 members with treason in a row over elections due in November.

The 82-seat Congress voted on Thursday against allowing the courts to proceed with charges brought with the President's backing, after Congress replaced the Supreme Court judges it accused of manipulating electoral law.

Congress, which must approve any charges against its members for actions or speeches in the House, accused the President and the judges of cooperating in having pro-Suazo candidates nominated for the elections.

Congressmen also appointed a commission to draw up amnesty legislation for all prisoners charged with political crimes since January 1.

This would quash treason charges which the President has ordered against the replacement Supreme Court judges.

## Deal to cut deficit Formula breaks US budget stalemate

From Bailey Morris, Washington

Senate Republicans and the White House have agreed on a \$52 billion (£43 billion) breakthrough in the stalemate over the US budget that has divided political parties and both Houses of Congress.

The agreement, announced late on Thursday after weeks of protracted negotiations, would halve the Administration's proposed increase in military spending to 3 per cent, scale back an increase in social security benefits to 2 per cent, and cut or eliminate popular domestic programmes.

It includes significant compromises by both President Reagan and the Senate leadership, thus keeping the budget alive by producing the first congressional plan which has the backing of the White House.

President Reagan through his White House Chief of Staff, moved quickly to endorse the proposal which is markedly different from his original budgetary programme. "The President is committed to this budget and he intends to fight for passage in both Houses (of Congress)," Mr Donald Regan said.

But Mr Robert Dole, the Senate majority leader, and senior Democrats said the new Republican proposal was by no means assured of passage and

## Starfighter crash kills 16

From Rasit Gurdilek, Ankara

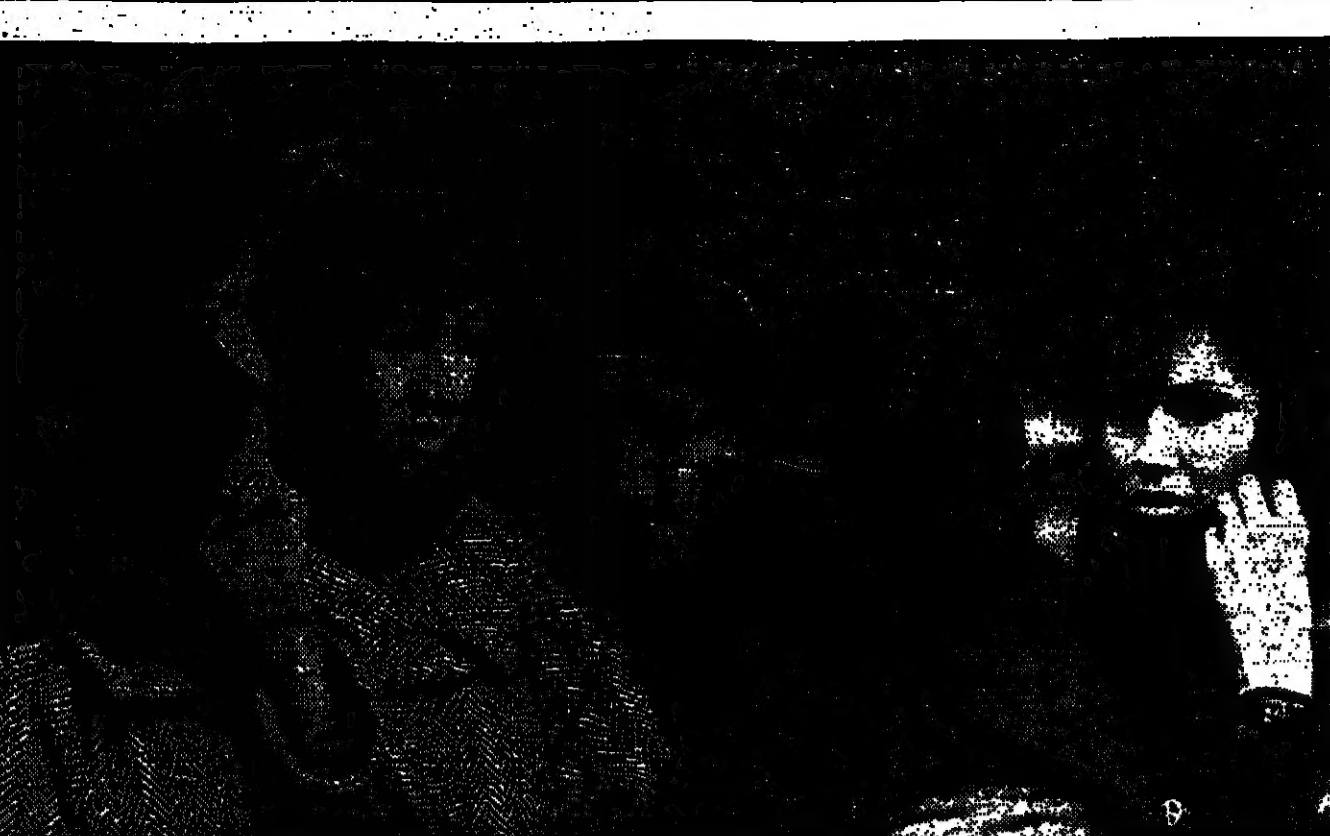
A Turkish Air Force jet crashed on a carpentry complex in the north-western town of Balikesir on Thursday, killing 16 people and injuring 30.

An Air Force captain went down with the F104 Starfighter while a major parachuted to safety with slight injuries, officials said.

The plane, on a routine training flight, caught fire due to an as yet unknown reason and then exploded as it hit the complex, causing a large blaze.

Only the dead pilot could be identified. Other victims were burnt and mutilated beyond recognition.

The Starfighters, being phased out of NATO air forces, have been acquired by Turkey as grants or at low prices from



Muslims meet: Women members of the Ahmadiyya Muslim Association are among 5,000 people attending the sect's first convention in a former school at Tilford, Surrey, this weekend. They follow Hazrat Mirza Ghulam Ahmed, an Indian who announced in 1835 that God has appointed him as The Messiah. (Photograph: Suresh Karadia).

## Germans recall the last days of Hitler

From Frank Johnson, Bonn

The soul-searching about the right tone of West Germany's commemorative of the fortieth anniversary of the end of the war in Europe has been confined to official and political circles, or to intellectuals. There is no evidence that the mass of the people labour under any such difficulties.

Newspapers are treating it as an opportunity for "human interest" stories as the middle-aged and the elderly recall their experiences. Some of the big papers have been running series on the last days of the war, emphasizing how the ordinary person lived through it all. Regional and local papers have series on what happened in their areas.

Tomorrow sees the start of a six-episode television series

## Neves near death after new surgery

From Patrick Knight, São Paulo

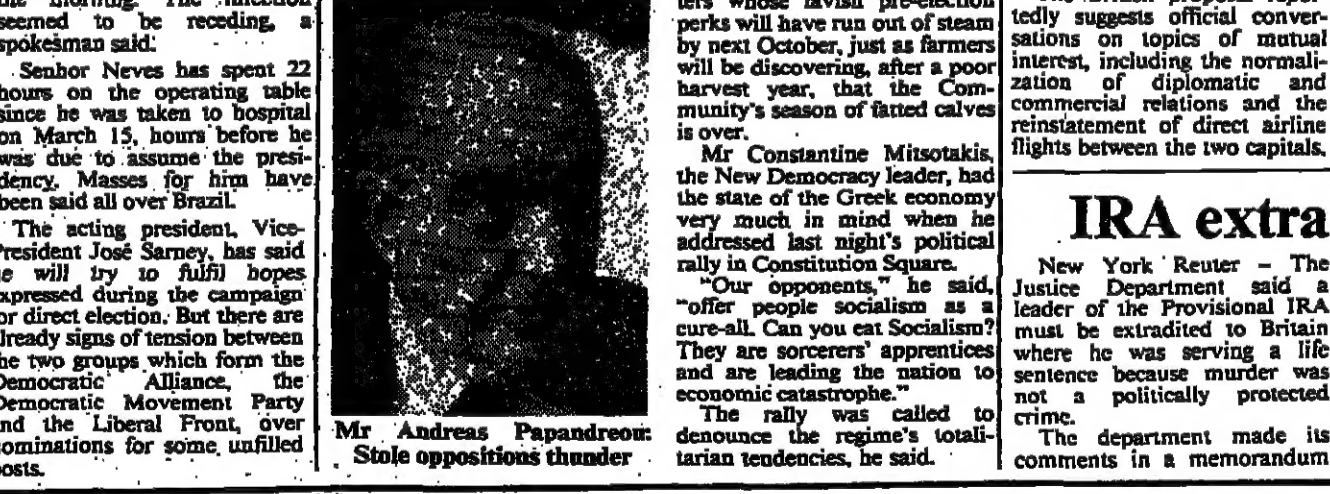
Brazil's President-elect, Senator Tancredino Neves, took a sharp turn for the worse when he was operated on for the fifth time in three weeks to halt infection.

His brother Antonio said only a miracle could save him after the abdominal operation on Thursday. Newspaper headlines yesterday said: "Tancredino Neves near death." Since the fourth operation on Tuesday, Senator Neves, aged 73, has been mainly relying on artificial breathing devices as infection spread to his lungs and his heartbeat became irregular.

Abscences were drained during Thursday's four-hour operation. Bulletins yesterday said he had a good night, without fever. He was conscious and had been breathing unaided in the morning. The infection seemed to be receding, a spokesman said.

Senator Neves has spent 22 hours on the operating table since he was taken to hospital on March 15, hours before he was due to assume the presidency. Masses for him have been said all over Brazil.

The acting president, Vice-President José Sarney, has said he will try to fulfil hopes expressed during the campaign for direct election. But there are already signs of tension between the two groups which form the Democratic Alliance, the Democratic Movement Party and the Liberal Front, over nominations for some unfilled posts.



Mr Andreas Papandreu: Stole oppositions thunder

## Greeks head for an election in June

From Mario Modiano, Athens

Greece is headed for an early general election, probably in June, in the hope of dispelling the constitutional impasse caused by the election of President Sartzetakis, which the conservative Opposition is contesting as illegal.

The opposition New Democracy Party, in fact, inaugurated its campaign last night with a mass rally in central Athens which pressed for immediate elections, denounced the new President as illegal, and accused the ruling Socialists of nursing totalitarian schemes.

Mr Andreas Papandreu, the Socialist Prime Minister, however, stole some of the Opposition's thunder by asking President Sartzetakis on Thursday to proclaim elections soon. Parliament's first-year term normally ends in October, but under the constitution the Government may invoke the need to confront important national issues to seek a renewed mandate. Cyrus is always a handy pretext.

The Prime Minister said he had recommended that Parliament should be dissolved as soon as it completes the first phase of the current procedure to amend the constitution aimed at reducing the President's prerogatives. This should be completed by the first week of May. Elections could then be held within 30 days, in the first fortnight of June.

Mr Papandreu, by opting for an early poll, is trying to hold on to power by riding the wave of euphoria within the Greek left which believes that the removal of President Karamanlis has opened the way for the realization of Greece.

He must also have headed the advice of his economic ministers whose lavish pre-election perks will have run out of steam by next October, just as farmers will be discovering, after a poor harvest year, that the Community's season of fatted calves is over.

Mr Constantine Mitsotakis, the New Democracy leader, had the state of the Greek economy very much in mind when he addressed last night's political rally in Constitution Square.

"Our opponents," he said, "offer people socialism as a cure-all. Can you eat Socialism? They are sycophantic apprentices and are leading the nation to economic catastrophe."

The rally was called to denounce the regime's totalitarian tendencies, he said.

## Roof riders swept to death from trains

Delhi (Reuters) - At least 35 people travelling on the top of two trains were killed when they were struck by scaffolding on a bridge over the Yamuna river in northern India.

The scaffolding had been put up to paint the bridge but had allegedly not been raised to a safe height. The trains were travelling between Calcutta and Amritsar, the Sikh holy city, late on Thursday night.

## Ticket touts in bullish mood

Madrid - Ticket touts are expecting a bonanza for tomorrow's bullfight in Seville as the programme includes a bullfighter accused of attempted murder and a first return to the ring by another who lost an eye after being gored two years ago (Our Correspondent writes).

Rafael de Paula is accused of a knife attack on a casino executive who was allegedly seen too often with his wife.

## Extradition plea

San José, Costa Rica. - Mexico has asked for the extradition of Rafael Caro Quintero, known as the 'Isar of Mexico's drug underworld and the prime suspect in the murder of a US narcotics agent, Señor Quintero was arrested here on Thursday.

## Fake royal ad

Berne (Reuters) - Swiss television is withdrawing an advertisement showing a look-alike of the Queen and the Prince and Princess of Wales tucking into a meal at a cheap restaurant. The British Embassy here had protested.

## Buried alive

Peking (AP) - Three sons buried their ailing 76-year-old father alive after a self-proclaimed sorcerer convinced them that the man's feverish ravings meant he was possessed by evil spirits, the *Peasant Daily* said.

## Cathedral blaze

Luxembourg (Reuters) - Fire raged through the Notre Dame Cathedral here, reducing its 17th century spire to rubble and threatening to bring down the roof of the nave.

## Geneva session

Geneva (Reuters) - The US and the Soviet Union held a second session of arms control talks devoted to medium-range missiles in Western Europe on Thursday.

## Korea talks

Seoul (Reuters) - North and South Korea agreed to resume trade and Red Cross talks postponed indefinitely by Pyongyang in January.

## Refugee suicide

Athens (AP) - A Polish political refugee hanged himself on Lycabettus Hill in the centre of the Greek capital three days after applying for asylum.

## Two men eaten

Delhi (AFP) - A tiger killed and ate two Indian forestry officers in a national park in Uttar Pradesh.

## IRA extradition plea

New York (Reuters) - The Justice Department said a leader of the Provisional IRA must be extradited to Britain where he was serving a life sentence because murder was not a politically protected crime.

The department made its comments in a memorandum filed to persuade Judge John Sprizzo to reverse his decision last December preventing Patrick Joseph Doherty from being extradited.

Doherty escaped from a Belfast jail while serving a life sentence for killing a British Army captain in 1980 and was arrested in New York in 1983.

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## Peres denies breach of international law in transferring prisoners

From Christopher Walker, Jerusalem

Mr Shimon Peres, the Israeli Prime Minister, has strongly rejected allegations by the US State Department, the International Committee of the Red Cross and the Secretary-General of the United Nations, that this week's forcible transfer of 1,200 detainees from southern Lebanon to Israel was in breach of international law.

The Prime Minister was responding to charges that the transfer was a direct violation of the fourth Geneva Convention as it involved the transfer of people in occupied territory to detention in another country. Mr Peres told the American Cable News Network that the detainees, most of them Lebanese Shia Muslims, were not prisoners of war, and the provisions of the Convention did not apply. He also argued Israel was dealing with people who were indiscriminately killing others, a situation unfore-

seen when the Convention was drafted.

Mr Peres also denied reports that Israel intended to move the prisoners back to a new detention centre in southern Lebanon. This had been reported by the Red Cross and had added to the view held by many UN personnel here that Israel was still remaining in southern Lebanon after the Army's final pull-out.

The international uproar had been matched with internal silence from many of those leaving Israeli politicians who have been critical of the conduct of the Lebanon war. The transfer was praised by the Tel Aviv paper *Yediot Ahronot*, while *Ma'ariv* took state control of the television to task for interviewing a legal expert about whether the operation violated the Convention.

Senior officials stressed the internment of prisoners in

north-west Israel will be temporary, that they will continue to receive Red Cross visits and their physical conditions will be better than those at Ansar. All reporters have so far been barred from visiting the new centre.

Israeli officials also claimed that if any of the men are still in detention in three months' time, they will be able to appeal.

Outside observers have noted a discrepancy between these statements and those of General Moshe Levy, the Chief of Staff, who made it clear that the prisoners would be set free only as the security situation in southern Lebanon warranted.

The Fourth Geneva Convention does not apply to prisoners of war. It is the Third Convention which does so. The Fourth Convention prohibits the forcible mass transfer of civilians from occupied territory across a frontier.

## Israelis kill eight in raid

From Our Correspondent, Beirut

The villagers of Kawthariet Assayad yesterday buried the men killed in an Israeli raid on their village the day before.

The Military Command in Tel Aviv said eight "armed terrorists" had been killed in the raid, five who tried to flee the Shi Muslim community in a car and three who were hiding in a nearby cave.

Reporters who entered the village after the eight-hour raid saw the bodies of four men in Lebanese Red Cross ambulances, neither of whom was found with weapons, according to Red Cross volunteers. Muhammad Amin Karaki, aged 28, died on a village road of bullet wounds, Ahmed Mohsen, aged 21, had

been hit in the back by machine gun bullets in a nearby field.

The raiding Israelis also destroyed three houses, an action they take when they see weapons are found, and arrested four village men.

The village raids, more than 40 since they began on February 19, are intended by the Israelis to stem the increasing guerrilla attacks against their occupation of south Lebanon.

An Israeli soldier was injured yesterday near the village of Qasbiyah, just south of the Israeli's Litani river front-line when a bomb went off near his foot patrol. On Thursday, three Israeli soldiers were injured in two roadside bomb attacks.

Members of the UN peace-

keeping force have become the unintended victims of the anti-Israeli attacks. Three French soldiers attached to the UN interim force in Lebanon were injured on Thursday when their truck hit a nylon rope stretched across a road near Jouaya, later Finnish troops escaped injury when a roadside bomb went off near their convoy, but a passing Lebanese woman died.

The UN Under Secretary-General, Mr Brian Urquhart, visited Israel yesterday to continue talks on the renewal of the UNIFIL mandate, which expires on April 19. He met President Amin Gemayel and the Prime Minister Mr Rashid Karami on the subject here on Thursday.



Safety run: A woman holding a pistol runs by her burning house after an Israeli attack on Kawthariet Assayad

## New Premier may help restore Jordan-US link

Amman (Reuters) - King Hussein of Jordan has appointed a Prime Minister known to hold pro-American views and said Jordan will continue to co-operate with the Palestine Liberation Organization in joint Middle East peace efforts.

The new Prime Minister, Mr Zeid Refai, aged 49, was sworn in yesterday at the head of a 23-strong Cabinet after the surprise resignation of Mr Ahmed Obaidat, who had held office since January 1984.

In a letter appointing Mr Refai, King Hussein said he would continue to work with the PLO "for the rescue of

Jerusalem, the West Bank, the Gaza Strip and the Golan Heights".

The King said a balance must be maintained among the various sectors of society. More than 60 per cent of Jordan's residents are Palestinian.

Commentators consider that Mr Refai's pro-American views could prove an advantage in efforts to persuade Washington to support a joint Jordanian-Palestinian Middle East peace plan, and may help to reverse President Reagan's decision last year to cancel the sale of Stinger anti-aircraft missiles to Jordan, after King Hussein criticized US foreign policy.

## Canada wary about Star Wars

From Richard Owen, Moscow

Mr Joe Clark, the Canadian Foreign Minister, yesterday defended President Reagan's Star Wars programme for space-based anti-missile defences, but said Canada had not decided whether to accept Washington's invitation to allies to join in research.

He was speaking as *Pravda* warned Bonn that Soviet-West German relations would suffer if West Germany took up the American offer.

The *Pravda* article was seen by diplomats as a further attempt by the Kremlin to put pressure on America's allies and divide the Western alliance. The paper said the western

media had ignored Soviet proposals at the Geneva arms talks for a ban on space weapons research and a nuclear freeze, but did not say when the proposals had been announced. They do not appear to have been mentioned before.

*Pravda* said Bonn's statements on joint Star Wars research had been contradictory, but West Germany evidently saw the scheme as a way of boosting its status within Nato. Bonn should remember that its relations with Moscow would depend on its arms and security policies.

Mr Clark, speaking at the end of his Kremlin talks with Mr

Andrei Gromyko, the Foreign Minister, and other officials, said such contacts were useful despite differences over arms control.

Earlier, a Canadian spokesman said Mr Gromyko had favoured a Gorbachev-Reagan summit, but the Russian and Americans were "nowhere near choosing a date or venue".

Mr Clark said Soviet officials had shown interest in renewing the 30-year Soviet-Canadian grain agreement, which expires next year. Last year Russia imported six million tonnes of Canadian grain. Moscow was also interested in Canadian oil and gas technology.

## The Uitenhage inquiry An ill omen in court belies determination of judge

From Michael Hornsby, Johannesburg

The symbolic balance of justice embodied in the wood paneling of the Judge's podium in the small magistrate's court in Uitenhage has lost one of its scales, and presents an unhelpfully lopsided appearance.

So far, however, Mr Justice Donald Kannemeyer's conduct of the Commission of Inquiry into the killing of 19 black men, women and children by a police anti-riot squad on March 21 near here has belied this ill-omen.

A former Rhodes Scholar at Oxford, Judge Kannemeyer is a well-respected figure, and even liberal legal circles professed themselves pleasantly surprised and encouraged by his appointment.

The Judge set the tone on the first day by commenting that "this is one of those unfortunate courts with a division down the middle" - a reference to the wooden partition separating the seats for blacks from those for whites in the public gallery.

Residents from the Langa township, where the shootings took place, crowded into the black side of the gallery, if only out of habit, while the benches on the white side still had many empty spaces. "Anyone without a seat should move to the other side", the judge instructed.

By such small gestures are the barriers of apartheid eroded.

Whatever his final finding, Judge Kannemeyer has already shown a commendable determination to give all relevant evidence a fair and public hearing. What has been heard so far from the police witnesses alone is damning enough.

For a week before the March 21 shootings, the Uitenhage police had been patrolling the neighbouring black townships equipped only with semi-automatic rifles, heavy-bore shot-guns and pistols so that in any confrontation in which they used the weapons deaths were virtually unavoidable. They had no tear gas or rubber bullets.

Lieutenant John Fouche, the 43-year-old police officer in charge on March 21, has confessed that, contrary to the claims of the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, he and his men were not surrounded and were not being pelted with sticks, stones and petrol bombs at the time he gave the order to shoot.

At that moment, according to Lieutenant Fouche, only one stone had been thrown. The whole police case rests on Lieutenant Fouche's contention that the crowd was intent on marching into Uitenhage and attacking whites and thus "had to be stopped".

Allegations that the police were guilty of something worse than incompetence and

panic are expected to be heard next week, after the Easter recess, when survivors and township witnesses are called to give evidence.

Affidavits collected by the opposition Progressive Federal Party (PFP) allege that no warning was given before the first shot was fired, which killed a boy on a bicycle riding in front of the crowd, that more shots were fired at people fleeing from the first volley, and that the police rigged evidence by placing stones and rocks beside the corpses.

It has been admitted by the police that Lieutenant Fouche, contrary to instructions, carried no loudhailer and that any warning given would probably have been inaudible to most of the crowd.

What is beyond dispute is that the whole confrontation could have been avoided if the local magistrate had not withdrawn permission for a funeral the previous Sunday for earlier victims of unrest, allowed it to be rescheduled for Thursday, March 21, and then cancelled it again late on Wednesday evening.

Many people, unaware of this late development, were understandably angry when told by the police on Thursday morning, as they began to assemble for the funeral, that it was off.

## Baghdad blast after Iran missile threat

Baghdad (AP) - A powerful explosion, the eighth in 23 days, rocked the Iraqi capital yesterday after Iran threatened to launch a missile attack on the city.

A foreign resident heard the explosion 3.25 pm after Hojatoleslam Hashemi Rafsanjani, speaker of the Iranian Parliament, was quoted as saying Iran would launch a missile attack on Baghdad in retaliation for Iraqi attacks on Iranian cities on Thursday.

A huge plume of dark grey smoke could be seen billowing from the densely populated city centre moments after the blast. A foreign resident who lives near the city centre said the explosion was "very fierce".

Iran's official news agency, monitored in Nicaragua, said the Iranians had fired a missile at Baghdad.

The agency quoted Hojatoleslam Rafsanjani, who also serves as head of the Iranian Supreme Defence Council, as saying the missile would be fired in retaliation for Iraqi rocket attacks on Thursday in Baghdad and Hamadan, which Iran says left dozens dead.

## Russia pays for miners' holidays

From Richard Owen, Moscow

Fifty British miners arrived in Moscow last night at the start of a two-week holiday at Soviet expense. The miners, who flew by Aeroflot charter, will be staying in the resort of Sochi, on the Black Sea.

They are expected to have meetings with Soviet miners and trade union officials to give an account of the year-long strike, represented in the Soviet media as "victory in defeat" for the British working class against a brutally repressive Conservative Government.

The miners and their families are taking up an offer extended to Mr A. R. Scargill, leader of the National Union of Mineworkers, when he met Soviet officials in Moscow two weeks ago. Mr Scargill refused to say whether he had thanked Soviet trade union officials for donations during the strike. He told the trade union paper *Thorn* the strike had politicized "thousands upon thousands" of young Britons.



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4th April 1985

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## IN HOLY WEEK V

The modern cliché is to interpret the Resurrection as an experience of hope. By the end of Holy Week, things have gone badly wrong, the apostles must have been thinking. Then on Easter Day, to their happy surprise, all was well again, or better than well. As it is in our lives too, says the hope-cliché. In the midst of some agony of despair or grief there is the possibility of resurrection; the cold earth will sprout with flowers and bare branches with buds. The newly widowed or recently divorced will find love again; the ordeal will later bring greater strength. None of this is untrue, and the use of a religious metaphor to express it is legitimate. But this is the easier way of assimilating the Easter message, corresponding to the contemporary conception of Christianity as being a source of comfort and consolation. There is more grit in the Resurrection than that, and it yields this sharper meaning if the other two of St Paul's famous trio, faith, hope and charity, are allowed to illuminate it.

Easter as an experience of love is not so comfortable, as the love it speaks of is out of this world, more terrifying than cosy. It is not a suburban idea of love. A human parent who treated a child as God treated his Son, offering him as a blood sacrifice, would be presumed an insane fanatic. Abraham, whose obedience to God led him almost to the point of killing his beloved son Isaac, is a figure we are not too sure we admire very much.

We who can love only finitely cannot sit in judgement on Absolute Love. To do so leads to the conclusion that there can be no such thing, and all loves that exist do so, only in relative degrees, greater or lesser. But it is a perception of those in the grip of love, albeit the human finite kind, that somewhere beyond the horizon there is an infinite source. It is a perception sometimes described as frightening, and inducing a sense of humility and obedience. Christians dress such intuitions in doctrinal clothes, and speak of the glory of the Risen Lord. Other religions have their own expressions. They converge in insisting that there is that something over that horizon, to which our own experience of love points like a compass. At the Resurrection the horizon briefly dissolved, and we saw.

St Paul's third principle, faith, proposes that we may know; we are not confined to the fancies which dim flickering intuitions may suggest, and which so easily evaporate in the light of the

everyday world. Yet we have made faith the most problematical of all the religious virtues, setting it at war with our intellectual knowledge and insisting we should choose sides. But intellectual knowledge can know nothing whatever about the Resurrection; there can be no real conflict. Our reasoning powers intact, our grasp of science and philosophy unshaken, we can possess the truth of the Resurrection—or rather, be possessed by it—by means of the gift of faith which is freely given to all who seek it. None needs make apology for accepting that gift, which enhances and does not diminish all that is human, the intellect included. Though no one may be judged for lacking it, there is nobility, and even a kind of Passion, in those who wrestle in the dark space between faith and doubt.

And it is not for some mere newspaper to presume to lead its readers towards or away from faith; whether Christian or other. It would be vain to try: human beings are too varied, and too unpredictable, in their reactions. There is a further reason. Christianity is not an isolated and individual set of convictions. It is present in the world as a corporate entity, as the living faith of the communities called churches, and Christianity says of them that they—as such—are the continuing channels through which God chooses to conduct his discourse with mankind. He is obviously not limited by this choice; he calls into being all the religions of the world; and all the art and poetry and music; and all of nature; so that men everywhere may have opportunities for worship even if they know nothing of churches and sacraments and doctrines. The church says that these are all implicit pointers towards itself: would that it said so more confidently and effectively. But only the church can do its own work.

What those who are not "the church" and cannot speak for it may do nevertheless is to compose an itinerary of points which may be visited, where buried treasure may be found. The passing of the days through Holy Week towards Easter can of itself be such a spiritual journey, which may be made easier for some if clues can be left at each stage: where exactly to dig, with what tools, and what to look for. There are other places to dig, with other tools, for other spoils. This series of leading articles, here concluded, was one way round the course: but the signposts are there for all people to follow, as they please.

## DUARTE AND THE EXPERTS

El Salvador's elections call for comment in themselves, but they also call for some comment on the pessimism of so much recent commentary. Once again President José Napoleón Duarte and the Christian Democrats have caused surprise. The party was expected to make a few gains, but not to win a majority; it was rumoured that Washington wanted President Duarte "hemmed in"; Salvadoreans appeared "little moved by the campaign"; the poll "failed to fire Salvadoreans"; fatigued by the third election of the war.

It appears that the Christian Democrats have secured an overall majority in the National Assembly, have elected twice as many mayors as the right-wing parties, and that the election turnout was over sixty per cent. Voting was disrupted in only nineteen municipalities by the guerrillas, compared to forty-two in last year's presidential election. The vote was not obligatory. These are more than respectable results. The inexperienced democracy of El Salvador is too often pre-judged against illusory standards: mid-term campaigns are not usually "moving" anywhere, most polls fail to fire, and any electorate gets jaded by demands that every vote should be a plebiscite on the system.

Pessimists will toy with the notion that President Duarte's position is worse now than it was before: he is deprived of an alibi for not pursuing reforms with more vigour, he is more exposed to right-wing "backlash". This is implausible: paradox. More sweeping social reforms are not what El Salvador most urgently needs, and President Duarte has had some success in making it clear that he does not have such plans. Right-wing backlash is unlikely to be determined primarily by election results: these so far showed that ARENA, the principal party of the right, has maintained its position, Christian Democrat gains having come at the expense of the smaller parties. Conservatives continue to control the Attorney

General's office and the Supreme Court.

Ten months is a short time to judge a government and not every election should be regarded as a vote of confidence. All the same, these ten months have seen some successes. The level of death-squad violence has fallen. The army has got a better grip on itself and has had greater success in controlling guerrilla activity. The guerrillas have less international support than ever, and their divisions are becoming more apparent. These improvements are matters of degree, and any critic can point out that there is much that President Duarte has failed to achieve. But so far he should be given credit for having done rather better than could reasonably have been expected.

In his campaign President Duarte declared that whatever happened in the elections he would pursue further dialogue with the guerrillas, and his victory will raise both hopes and apprehensions. Hopes should be realistic: there are still officers of the Salvadorean government, like an elected government, cannot and should not make: there are still guerrillas who are not going to entertain any sort of offer, and right-wing intriguers who think no sort of offer should be made. Some United States observers may fear that too much dialogue in El Salvador might have uncomfortable implications in Nicaragua. That the present conjuncture does not favour the hardest anti-Sandinista line can also be deduced from President Reagan's call for a ceasefire with the Contras—for all the scepticism that it is being met with in the Senate and its inevitable rejection by Managua—and from the Colombian President Betancur's renewed effort in Washington to revive the Contadora process. The strengthening of the democratic centre in El Salvador remains an undeniable gain for the region of Central America as a whole. It is another small boost for the forces of proper politics and compromise against the absolutists of Left and Right. It is the more welcome because the experts got it wrong.

## When costs, not honour, count

From Mr R. E. M. Lawson

Sir, We hear much about the lack of entrepreneurial spirit and of an understanding of business values as causes of Britain's alleged malaise, most recently from Dr Kelly in these columns (March 12).

After teaching for seven years (1975-82) in a business school, might I suggest that the reverse is true and that it is precisely because everything is now seen only in terms of money values that we have reached our present situation? The banking, shipbuilding, iron, coal, steel, whisky and beer magnates of the Victorian, Edwardian and neo-Georgian eras were only too eager, having made their fortunes, to take to themselves properties, titles and dignities such as still come to those successful in commerce but which were then dignified with such rubrics as "services to the community".

They then spent the next two generations making their families "respectable", turning them into plausible copies of the archetypal aristocratic families with whom they now mixed: Eton, it was said, is for the fathers, not the sons, of gentlemen.

Today the qualities which went with training for imperial rule and responsibility, and to which the self-made man of former generations at least paid lip-service, even if sometimes only because they were sincerely believed in by many of those in the social ranks to which he aspired, are denied.

Service, honour, culture, education, not as work training but as the gradual growth of a civilised man or woman, are considered only as elements of the public sector borrowing requirement; money value is held up as the only proper criterion, the manager, the "super-executive" as the only true ideal.

Under a Government which, in its domestic policy at least, appears to recognise no other criterion, to which the term "monetarism" seems a word of praise rather than the reproach it ought to be to the money morality of this Administration, might it not be worth asking ourselves whether it is this fundamental issue which both the recent Oxford University vote and the present teachers' disputes are about?

Yours faithfully,  
RUSSELL E. M. LAWSON,  
9 Warrimoor Road,  
Oxford.

## Future cost of frigates

From Mr David Laurence Giles

Sir, Your Defence Correspondent's account (March 26) of the Navy's current difficulties in sustaining a credible force of frigates has overlooked one key issue: the present and future cost of such ships.

Since 1969 the unit production cost per ton of frigates has increased, with relentless regularity, at an average annual rate of 18 per cent. Thus a Leander Class frigate, which cost £7 million (or £2.363 per ton) in 1969, has been superseded by the Type 22 frigate, costing £69 million (or £17.150 per ton), in 1979; and the Type 23, costing some £130 million (or £32.500 per ton), today. This far exceeds inflation over that period.

If this increase in the cost of frigates over the past 16 years is any indication of future trends, the cost of a Type 23 will have reached £1 billion by 1996 and £3 billion by the year 2003. Thus, within 20 years, the cost of three frigates required annually to sustain a credible fleet will have risen to £15 billion—approaching the entire cost of today's Defence Vote.

With the Defence Vote scheduled to grow at only 1½ per cent above inflation, it is difficult to see how we can sustain a viable frigate force unless the other Services have their budgets cut back savagely. In reconsidering the whole defence, construction and operation of our frigate force; and although this might be less popular with MOD(N)—it would surely be more realistic within the constraints of our economy.

Yours faithfully,  
D. L. GILES,  
Thornycroft, Giles & Associates,  
Naval Architects, Consultants & Agents,  
24 Seymour Road, SW18,  
London 26.

## The news war

From Mr Andrew Todd

Sir, Re Bryan Appleyard's article "Fighting the news war" (March 25), if Professor Hetherington is right, the new editor of BBC Television News, Ron Neill, now has to cope "with as many as three tiers of management".

This was one of the many fears in the minds of old corporation news hands when the present director-general abolished News Division almost as soon as he took office. News Division was a totally separate department answering to the Director-General himself in my day. Hugh Greene and Charles Curran, the only two intervening layers was the editor, news and current affairs and since he lived at Broadcasting House and I lived at Television Centre I didn't do much answering and I certainly didn't do any questioning. The Director-General met his news and current affairs, heads once a week for eyeball-to-eyeball discussion.

One can only hope that all the present management tiers are so engrossed in their own problems at the moment that they have no time to get in Mr Neill's way. Yours faithfully,  
ANDREW TODD (formerly Editor, BBC Television News),  
13 Mitchenden Crescent,  
Southgate, N14,  
March 25.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### Reconciliation and the Easter message

From Mr Norman St John-Stevens, MP for Chelmsford (Conservative)

Sir, Easter is the season above all others in which Christians give thanks for the hope given to mankind by the risen Lord. Perhaps it is appropriate then to record one's gratitude at this time for the religious leadership being given our nation at a time of trial and difficulty and deprivation for many.

In my own Church, Cardinal Hume, the Archbishop of Westminster, by his very presence proclaims the primacy of the spiritual in a society in which technological advance is matched by religious decline.

In the Church of England, the Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr Runcie, is providing a consistent and courageous prophetic witness on the duty of those engaged in public life to seek to create a just and fair society, in which every citizen will be able to exercise his God-given right and duty to work.

I have been dismayed that his insight and balanced views—typified in the comprehensive interview he gave to *The Times* last October—have been so misunderstood and misrepresented by a small minority of members of the Conservative Party. There are others in that party, in all probability the majority, who are deeply appreciative of what the Archbishop is doing to proclaim and uphold the dignity of men and women.

We are also grateful to him for his continual, zealous and tactful efforts to keep the Church of England and its bishops faithful to the historic creeds and early councils of the Church, maintaining its rightful place within the tradition of Catholic Christendom. History will accord Dr Runcie a high place amongst those who have occupied the see of St Augustine.

Outside the Christian ranks, the writings and speeches of the Chief Rabbi, Sir Immanuel Jakobovits, for their upholding of the intrinsic connection between the moral and social orders, one resting on the other, are a major contribution to the continuance of civilised life in Britain.

A country which can produce such leaders at a time of crisis has little to fear and much to hope for in the future. I am, Sir, your obedient servant,  
NORMAN ST JOHN-STEVENS,  
House of Commons,  
April 3.

From the Reverend William H. Taylor

Sir, Your leader, "In Holy Week II" (April 2), counsels the churches not to "stand by in holiness". How right is that advice. But how wrong is the conception of holiness expressed in that article. Holiness, it is asserted, is "about moving towards the ideal version of ourselves". No, Sir.

The biblical conception of holiness is of something removed, special, set apart. This is especially clear in Semitic languages. God is, therefore, the ultimate expression of this "otherness".

To start from your own starting point of the "idealised version of ourselves" is to reduce this "otherness" of God to something akin to a human projection. And it is precisely this reducing of religion to something comfortable and manageable which your leader accuses the churches of doing. Consistency, please.

Yours faithfully,  
WILLIAM H. TAYLOR,  
13 Meadow Walk,  
Mistons,  
Kent,  
April 2.

## Hallelujah!

From Mr C. F. Smith

Sir, How felicitous that you should devote a leading article (March 21) to Bach on his 300th birthday. How noticeable a contrast therefore that on February 23 *The Times* made no such celebration of our own Handel's 300th anniversary. I say "our own" deliberately. In that, as opposed to any accident of birth, he himself chose us, by becoming a naturalised British subject and making London his home for at least the last 35 years of his life.

Now, while you justly observe that each of us has his favourite composer, I fear the emphasis with which you award Bach a superiority "beyond such categories" (meaning Handel and Domenico Scarlatti) and particularise Bach's total humanity as virtually a uniquely pre-eminent characteristic, all reads very like a pronouncement of dogma *ex cathedra*. If such, I think it is open to question.

Handel indeed requires no pygmy champions in the list of your columns; on the other hand there is perhaps space to cite the view of just

one individual whose opinion is interesting to bear in mind: "Handel is the greatest composer that ever lived: I would uncover my head and kneel down at his tomb". The speaker is Beethoven.

Handel's personal humanity was ample. By way of instance, he gave away the entire profit of the performances of *Messiah* which he directed, though increasingly blind, during the last nine years of his life, and the enormous proceeds of an estimated £10,000 (in George II currency, equal to what sum today?) were donated to relieve the plight of the destitute children of London.

As regards Handel's music, those of us who have heard any of Sir David Willcocks's recent interpretations, through his Bach Choir (which you mention) and London Bach Orchestra, of both Handel and Bach, can feel no doubt that the art of each composer, so different in many respects, is comparable in one—the music of each is brim-full of abundant humanity.

Yours faithfully,  
C. F. SMITH,  
55 Warwick Crest, Arthur Road,  
Edgbaston, Birmingham.

From the Executive Director of The Council of Christians and Jews

Sir, Your fine editorial, "In Holy Week III" (April 3), makes clear how important it is to purge Christian teaching of all anti-Judaism. We still hear of children being told that Jesus was "killed by the Jews". Christianity as the "Gospel of grace" is still often contrasted with Judaism as a religion of law. The Pharisees are still caricatured in many sermons. Claims are still made that the Church is the true Israel, so devaluing the religious significance of living Judaism and conversionist activity implies a "spiritual final solution".

Although there has been much rethinking by Christian theologians and there is a deepening dialogue between Jews and Christians, this needs to be better known amongst Church members. Liturgical material, such as the Collect for Good Friday, is still unsatisfactory and the reading of the Passion needs to be accompanied by careful teaching.

Yours faithfully,  
MARCUS BRAYBROOKE,  
Executive Director,  
The Council of Christians and Jews,  
1 Dennington Park Road,  
West End Lane, NW6.

From the Reverend Michael Sadgrove

Sir, Your leader (April 1), "In Holy Week", makes the apt point that Jesus "is found to be far more interesting and worthy of attention than the churches are". Perhaps the reason for that is to be found over the page in Clifford Longley's article about "doubting bishops", in which he attributes their loss of authority to controversial theological utterances, such as those of the Bishop of Durham on the Virgin Birth and the Empty Tomb.

Mr Longley would clearly rather have the bishops restate a wooden orthodoxy than lead the Church in a creative, adventurous exploration of faith and its meaning for today. But to challenge and disturb the prevailing religious orthodoxy was precisely what Jesus did, and precisely why he was crucified.

Such a man, who was and is, in your words, so "capable of surprising us", has never been comfortable to follow. Perhaps it is not so strange that the Church, in each generation, has been tempted instead to go for an anodyne religion, free of moral and intellectual struggle.

We should be grateful that at least one bishop in the Church of England is not afraid of making us all think. Yours faithfully,  
MICHAEL SADGROVE,  
The Vicarage,  
Alnwick, Northumberland.

From Mrs Susan Molyneux

Sir, Your leader, "In Holy Week II" (April 2), displayed some very muddled thinking on the subject of holiness.

It is fundamental to the Judeo-Christian tradition that a line cannot be drawn between spirituality and ethics. Love of God and love of neighbour are two sides of the same coin. Approaching the holy empowers us to be good; desire for the good qualifies us to enter the sanctuary.

Moses came down from the mountain, his face ablaze with holiness—and the commandments in his hands. It is the loss of this image which dilutes the Christian challenge, not modifications of doctrine. Yours faithfully,  
SUSAN MOLYNEUX,  
73 Highfield Road,  
Coventry, West Midlands.

From Mr D. C. McDouall

Sir, I am writing on behalf of the board of this company. We are leading European suppliers in the field of electronic component testing, and have been asked to supply South Africa.

The board has considered the position with great care and concluded that we can no longer accept South African money, made by cruel oppression of the suppressed majority, as payment for ourselves. We have, therefore, declined all further trade until apartheid is dismantled.

We urge other British companies to do the same. Yours faithfully,  
D. C. MCDOUALL, Chairman,  
Delect Systems Limited,  
PO Box 24,  
Pottery Road,  
Poole,  
Dorset,  
March 27.

From Mrs Sheila Butcher

Sir, I have long admired my husband for being the most courteous and considerate of men, but even I feel he is overdoing things when I hear him apologising profusely to a telephone caller for actually being the wrong number! Yours faithfully,  
SHEILA BUTCHER,  
47 Lower Road,  
Stoke Mandeville,  
Buckinghamshire,  
March 30.

From Sir Andrew Huxley, OM, PRS

Sir, In his attempt to show that experiments on human embryonic material are not needed for dealing with genetic diseases, the distinguished human geneticist, Jerome Lejeune (March 26) makes two assertions, both of which are false.

First, he claims that "equivalent research could be performed in laboratory mammals." Of course, much of the necessary research can and must be done on laboratory animals, but there are essential steps at which tests on human material are indispensable. For example, in Edwards' and Steptoe's original development of *in-vitro* fertilisation it was necessary, before reimplantation was attempted, to check on human embryos, that the procedure did not induce abnormalities in chromosome number (e.g., Down's syndrome).

Second, he dismisses the value of experiments on "human embryos less than 14 days old" on the grounds that at this stage the kinds of tissue that are affected by genetic diseases such as muscular dystrophy

## All-round demands on teachers' time

From Mr D. Hepworth

Sir, I write as head of a rural primary school. My situation would not be remarkable if it was unique. Indeed, most of my colleagues would recognise themselves in the following description.

As a full-time teacher I take total responsibility for the children in my class and seek to influence the work of the school by example. This, of course, leaves little time for administration, and my role as chief administrator begins some time after the children have gone home, after things have been marked, work displayed, work prepared, etc.

Putting off my chief administrator's cap I become head of R & D, trying to find ways of curriculum development and encouraging my staff to keep abreast of changes in current practice, implementing new ideas and supporting my staff as they do likewise.

From time to time I slip into the role of personnel manager as I attempt to solve small staff problems and nurture the staff's professional development.

Then the drains block and a slate falls from the roof and the site maintenance manager (me again) supervises repairs and ultimately pays the price if they are not done as my governors will, justly, complain.

When parents, present and prospective, arrive on the doorstep I am PR man *extraordinaire*, and even taxi when someone misses the bus.

Where else but in teaching could you find professionalism such as this? Where else is one expected to perform—and perform well—in such a multiplicity of roles?

As I said at the beginning, my situation is remarkable because it is commonplace. Salary? £10,722. Is it any wonder that teachers feel insulted by slurs on their professionalism?

Yours,  
D. HEPWORTH,  
15 Rammoor Crescent,  
Sheffield,  
South Yorkshire,  
March 25.

From Mrs Alison Besson

Sir, Mr Neville's letter of March 21 illustrates clearly the difference between those of us who work in the "real" world and the sheltered professional life enjoyed by teachers. In 20 years' varied business life, from junior typist in a multinational to director of a small company, I have never known a situation where other staff do not cover for an absent colleague, at least in the short term and occasionally over several weeks.

How does Mr Neville think any business gets done if we all sat back and refused to undertake a stage of work usually covered by an absent colleague?

And we don't get three months' holiday in compensation. Yours faithfully,  
ALISON BESSON,  
7 Baldwin Crescent,  
Merray Park,  
Guildford,  
Surrey.

## British trade ban

From Mr D. C. McDouall

Sir, I am writing on behalf of the board of this company. We are leading European suppliers in the field of electronic component testing, and have been asked to supply South Africa.

The board has considered the position with great care and concluded that we can no longer accept South African money, made by cruel oppression of the suppressed majority, as payment for ourselves. We have, therefore, declined all further trade until apartheid is dismantled.

We urge other British companies to do the same. Yours faithfully,  
D. C. MCDOUALL, Chairman,  
Delect Systems Limited,  
PO Box 24,  
Pottery Road,  
Poole,  
Dorset,  
March 27.

## Conditioned reflex

From Mrs Sheila Butcher

Sir, I have long admired my husband for being the most courteous and considerate of men, but even I feel he is overdoing things when I hear him apologising profusely to a telephone caller for actually being the wrong number! Yours faithfully,  
SHEILA BUTCHER,  
47 Lower Road,  
Stoke Mandeville,  
Buckinghamshire,  
March 30.

From Mr H. S. S. Few

Sir, The recent correspondence reminds me of my late Aunt Mabel who, while a missionary in South India at the beginning of the century, found herself short of funds. Rather than face the delay involved (then about three months) in writing to her father, to say nothing of having to give tedious explanations, she gambled all on a short cable: "Few, Cambridge. Money. Mabel."

I am delighted to tell you that this arrived safely and produced an immediate and profitable cabled response. I am, Sir, your obedient servant,  
H. S. S. FEW,  
Oakington, Cambridgeshire.

From Mrs Rosemary K. Thompson

Sir, I treasure the following letter, written by my grandfather from Gresham House, Old Broad Street, on October 8, 1874, to my grandmother in Wimbledon: "My darling wife, Lade has just given me an Order for Drury Lane (Stalls) tonight. Dress. Will you get it? I shall be home at 5.30 or thereabouts. Can you find me a pair of gloves? Fondest love. Yours faithfully,  
ROSEMARY K. THOMPSON,  
Old Greenfields,  
Newick, Nr Lewes, Sussex.

## ON THIS DAY

### THE QUEEN WRITES TO 'THE TIMES'

APRIL 6 1864

Albert, Prince Consort of Queen Victoria died in his 42nd year at Windsor Castle on December 14 1861. The Queen was desolate. For the next two years she lived in seclusion, and although she did not neglect affairs of state, she ignored the court and society, even to the extent of taking no part in the wedding of the Prince of Wales to Alexandra of Denmark in March 1863, only observing it from a gallery. Her withdrawal from public life aroused comment in the country, reflected in the press. *Delane, the Editor of The Times* had many contacts as court correspondent, and he suggested that the Queen should resume her place in the ceremonial and social life of monarchy. His efforts were unsuccessful and therefore he decided that a public remonstrance must be made. On April 1 1864 a leading article in the paper stated that "Her Majesty's loyal subjects will be very pleased to hear that their Sovereign is about to break her protracted seclusion." The leader pointed out that it was the duty of great persons to show themselves in their appointed places. The Queen was determined that the article should be answered, and by herself. Her reply, written in her own hand, but not signed, was given to her private secretary General Grey who took it from Windsor to Delane. It was published under the headline "The Queen" on April 6 1864. The Queen's answer aroused some criticism, Lord Granville thought that the Government should have been consulted and Lord Clarendon considered it "very infradig".

### THE COURT.

An erroneous idea is generally to prevail, and has latterly found frequent expression in the newspapers, that the Queen is about to resume the place in society which she occupied before her great affliction; that is, that she is about again to hold levees and drawing rooms in secret, and to appear as before at Court balls, concerts, etc. This idea cannot be too explicitly contradicted.

The Queen heartily appreciates the desire of her subjects to see her, and whatever she can do to gratify them in this loyal and affectionate wish she will do. Whenever any real object is to be attained by her appearing on public occasions, any national interest to be promoted, or anything to be encouraged which is for the good of her people, her Majesty will not shrink, as she has not shrunk, from any personal sacrifice or exertion, however painful.

But there are other and higher duties than those of mere representation which are laid upon her by the Queen alone and unassisted—duties which she cannot neglect without injury to the public service, which weigh unceasingly upon her, overwhelming her with work and anxiety. The Queen has laboured conscientiously to discharge these duties till her health and strength, shaken by the utter and ever-abiding desolation which has taken the place of her former happiness, have been seriously impaired.

To call upon her to undergo, in addition, the fatigue of those mere State ceremonies which can be equally well performed by other members of her family is to ask her to run the risk of entirely disabling herself for the discharge of those other duties which cannot be neglected without serious injury to the public interests.

The Queen will, however, do what she can—in the manner best trying to her health, strength and spirits—to meet the loyal wishes of her subjects, to afford that support and countenance to society, and to give that encouragement to trade which is desired of her. More the kindness and good feeling of her people will surely not exact from her.

## What Oscar said

From Mr Edmund Esdaile

Sir, Since a trio of programmes about Oscar Wilde has been released this week may I ask for the following unpublished story?

My father, born in 1880, like many another admired Wilde's work while remaining heterosexual. He was in his twenties when he read of Wilde's death. That night he dreamt of a lost love who said: "Being dead is the most boring thing in life except having lunch with a school-master." He then woke.

As my father always added when he recounted this it is difficult not to imagine that Wilde actually said this and it seems to me to be too good a story to be lost, so I now for the first time publish it.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,  
EDMUND ESDAILE,  
53 Surrenden Road,  
Brighton, Sussex,  
March 29.

## Silver lining

From Mr H. S. S. Few

Sir, The recent correspondence reminds me of my late Aunt Mabel who, while a missionary in South India at the beginning of the century, found herself short of funds. Rather than face the delay involved (then about three months) in writing to her father, to say nothing of having to give tedious explanations, she gambled all on a short cable: "Few, Cambridge. Money. Mabel."

I am delighted to tell you that this arrived safely and produced an immediate and profitable cabled response. I am, Sir, your obedient servant,  
H. S







RAI, R. BRIGGS  
tank policy in  
World War

12, 13  
Travel: The beauty of  
Bali; pottering around  
in brandy land; a guide  
for birdwatchers; and  
the best Easter Outings

15, 16  
Five prizes to be won in  
the Jumbo Crossword;  
Values: Four-poster  
beds; Drink; Bridge;  
Chess; In the Garden

# THE TIMES Saturday

17  
Review: Rock and jazz  
records; Collecting;  
Eating Out: Women  
chefs; results of the  
Times/BMW competition

19, 20  
On the Air: This week's  
television and radio;  
Concerts; Dance; Opera;  
Films: Lilian Harvey;  
Theatre and Galleries

6-12 APRIL 1985, A WEEKLY GUIDE TO LEISURE, ENTERTAINMENT AND THE ARTS

Today is Boat Race day, a most important date in the rowing calendar. But what about the oarswomen? Val Hennessy reports on this fast-growing sorority

## Blades of a feather

A chill wind whistles along the muddy tow-path. It is 7am, and sleek, but the rowing-club women are already out on the river, their cheeks glowing in the freezing gloom, their red legs flushed from an early morning jog. We, the shivering knot of onlookers, blow on our hands and stomp our feet, as incomprehensible instructions echo across the choppy river. "Keep your rudders straight, girls, and don't strain your riggers!" bellows a coach through a megaphone. "Sit upright on the cushion nature has provided you with, don't crouch on your coccyx, and press the soles of your feet flat against the stretcher—the whole foot—toes out, knees bent, shoulders square. And pull!" And away go the girls, pulling with long, even strokes, legs pumping like pistons, necks straining bulging and the rictus of terrible exertion taut across every face.

By 8am the river is dotted with sculls, tubs and streamlined fibreglass racing boats. For those of us who always thought "pontoon" was something to do with cards, that "safe seals" referred to general elections, and that a "stroke" was something nasty that occurred in late middle age, the rowing clubs' activities come as a revelation. "Aren't those girls in the 'heavyweight' eight ahead?" magic to watch? "Enthusias a veteran rower called Doreen, interrupting her dawn run to pause and marvel. "I tip them to do brilliantly in this year's Ladies Challenge Plate. Just look at that legwork, and the terrific movement of the hands, that girl wearing a green headband stroked the winning crew in the mini boat race."

We spectators peer hard at the Amazonian heavyweight eight row past, seeking out, in particular, the one who stroked the winning crew in the mini boat race. A coach speeds behind, urging the girls not to jerk or arch their backs. Several smaller craft zap past, and one extremely well-endowed sculler with a saturated T-shirt fires the attention of a passing postman. "Cor! What a pair!" he enthuses, smirking broadly and making those clicking sounds which riders use to spur their horses into a gallop. "They're not a pair, actually," snaps Doreen. "There's a lot of confusion about what constitutes a pair in rowing terms. A pair is two people rowing with one blade each, and a double is two people rowing with two blades each." The postman stares at Doreen, swivels his eyes, and taps his temple, and says he wouldn't like to bump into her on a dark night—she might floor him with a karate chop.

Doreen says "good riddance" and informs me that women rowers are up against sexism all the time. Men come up to her constantly at the bank where she works, asking if they can feel her biceps. Women rowers take a lot of leg pulling about with their "body build," and male rowers show that they don't take them seriously by offering them inferior training facilities. It makes her blood boil, she says, when the girls are out on the river minding their own business yet subject to constant harassment from wolf-whistling ignoramuses who wouldn't know a canoe from a catamaram.

Suddenly a splash indicates that one of the girls has fallen in. She climbs back, blue-tipped and dauntless, into her single scull. We bystanders let out a reedy cheer. "Feel your feet, your loins, and your hands," bellows the coach, regardless, as the heavyweight eight (which means nine, including the cox) glides powerfully past followed by flocks of forlorn gulls.

What we bystanders were witnessing was the vigour and dedication that women bring to the sport of rowing. They have exploded the old-school image of a traditionally male preserve and now row on rivers, reservoirs, lakes, canals and the ocean. The variety of boats they row is enormous. Sculls come in single, double and quadruple versions. Single-oar boats come in pairs, fours and eights.

Beginners usually row in a pair with a coach. They learn the correct way of getting into a boat, how to fix the oars in the riggers (the bit that sticks out at the sides) and how to carry and launch a boat. They learn the mysteries of holding the blade (oar) correctly, how hands must turn and rise to let the blade go into the water, and grip to begin the stroke. They learn not to catch crabs, not to row in spasmodic jerks and not to embed their blades in the mud. They will spend time in a single scull rowing at a pace to suit themselves.

By being in sole control, the beginner soon acquires the knack of judging water conditions and adapting the stroke accordingly. Later she learns the art of team rowing and decides whether to be a mere "sunshine rower" splashing casually along on sunny days and simply heeding the soporific song of the water, or whether to become an all-out competitive rower, training intensely and pumping weights.

I visited an Amateur Rowing Association (ARA) squad of competitive women near Hammersmith, where they were in training in a draughty, garage-like building where the air was so cold that the girls' breath hung in little clouds. Jackie McEwen, a secretary, explained how they had amalgamated from different London clubs to try for places in the national racing squad.

Their sights are set on the World Championships at Hazewinkel, Belgium, in August. Plastered with perspiration and panting, Jackie explained how she took up rowing three years ago "to meet people and get fit", discovered she was good at it and decided to get serious. Her weekly training routine involves running, body building and weight training on four evenings, a five-mile run before work on Wednesdays, simulated rowing exercises before work on Tuesdays, two outings on the river on Saturdays, and two on Sundays.



Women on the water: Judith Burne and the Amateur Rowing Association crew training on the Thames at Hammersmith

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"I must admit that my social life goes by the board. I do try to make some friends outside rowing but I'm usually shattered in the evening and just want to fall into bed by 10." She explained that it was a "thrilling feeling" to be part of a team. Crew-member Samantha Wensley added that it gave her "real joy" to row smoothly along the river, catching sight of the odd heron or grebe. Never mind that the rigorous training occasionally got her down, or that the extra muscle on thighs and hips didn't exactly do much for a girl in tight trousers. To these resolute rowers-in-training, the words of R. H. Forster, the boaters' poet, ring very true: "For the mind can conquer matter. What are wind and limb to you? Where are pain, discomfort, trouble—if you beat the other crew?"

## The ins and outs of building the team

National women's rowing coach Rosie Mayglothing coordinates waterwoman's activities at the Amateur Rowing Association headquarters on the Thames at Hammersmith. Here, in a room where wall posters advise that "Rowing is fun", and where the bookshelves sag beneath dog-eared rowing almanacs and much-thumbed tomes with titles like *Oars and Sculls*, and *A Rowing Man's Miscellany*, Mrs Mayglothing discusses the current rowing boom.

A decade ago there were 500 women rowers, today there are 5,000, whose motivation has evolved, in part, as a spin-off from aerobics and jogging. "Rowing a boat is very hard and effective exercise," explains Mayglothing. She became bored with her job as a clerical assistant and enrolled at PE college as a mature student to tackle a degree and concentrate seriously on rowing. "Being an open-air, rhythmic activity, it conditions the heart and lungs and tones up the whole body. It develops strong arms, back and legs but, because the body is supported, the joints suffer less strain than in other forms of aerobics."

But the opportunity to keep fit is only part of the allure. Rowers have a good social life, according to Mayglothing. "All clubs have bars and discos and organize club jogs, weekend events with other clubs, and even skiing trips in the winter." "The regatta season is the highlight of every rower's year, with all the clubs intermingling, meeting together in hotels, arranging camping trips, barbecues and generally getting friendly. You have to remember that girls have always been keen to row but were denied the chance until the Equal Opportunities Act induced many male clubs to open their doors to women. When Oxford and Cambridge went mixed they set a terrific precedent, and there are now as many women rowing there as men."

At the ARA, Mayglothing is bombarded with invitations from the new clubs mushrooming across England. She whizzes off to give technique talks and training tips, coordinating events and generally spread the rowing word. "It is absolutely frantic. This week I visited Nottingham, where the girls are going berserk because they get lumbered with the worst equipment and the men refuse to treat them as equals, even though they've reached identical standards. I sorted out a slight rumpus about the lack of publicity given to the women's boat race compared to the barrage the men receive."

I drove all the way to Bangor, which took six hours, to find that the Menai Straits were too rough for the boats to go out. I improvised with a rigging session. Then I was all set to visit a Leicester club but they phoned to say their pontoon had sunk and they couldn't put the boats in the water. Usually the only thing that stops us is fog or ice."

Despite its respectable, somewhat upper-class image, women's rowing is not without its private and public squabbles. Rowers have been heard to grumble about the "dictatorial" approach of their Coaching Director, Penny Chuter, who, before being appointed as International Rowing Co-ordinator, accused the ARA of gross male chauvinism. Chuter claimed that she had not been appointed to a senior post because she was female. National club gossip, however, suggested that the belligerent Chuter was passed over because she tended to scare the daylight out of people. In fact champion single sculler, Beryl Mitchell, fuelled even more of a feud by blaming her own poor performance at the World Championships on Chuter's "interfering" with the squad. After the race she declared: "I just wanted to throw Chuter in the water". But

'I can't think of anything more like heaven...'

Judith Burne (left)  
Aged 23, from Henley on Thames, BSc student at the West London Institute of Higher Education reading Physical Education and Social Biology. Rowing for six years.

I had a girlfriend who fancied a rower and joined his club, so I went along with her. The feeling when you row fast is indescribable. I hate falling in the water, the boat goes over very slowly and you're powerless to stop it. Since taking up rowing I've felt very healthy, while my friends are watching television and flopping about indoors I'm out in all weathers training and getting fit. Rowing comes first with me. My boyfriend plays basketball and that comes first with him. So we're OK together.



Caroline Dillion (above)  
Aged 22, from Nottingham. Junior survivor with the Grosvenor Estates. Rowing for six years.

Samantha Wensley  
Aged 20, from Surrey, BSc student at the West London Institute of Higher Education, reading Sports Studies and Geography. Rowing for three years.

My brother was a fanatical rower and I thought that I'd like to try it too. I joined a club and found that I loved the sense of belonging to a group. I've developed massive thigh muscles but it hasn't done anything for my bust. Rowing has become a very important part of my life, and most of my leisure time is spent in training.

Jackie McEwen  
Aged 25 from Kent, Secretary at The Amateur Rowing Association. Rowing for three years.

I moved from Kent to Putney and saw the rowers on the river. I was feeling unfit, and decided that rowing would trim me up. In fact I've gone down in size but gained weight. The Commonwealth Games in Scotland will include women's rowing next year for the first time and my dream is to be there.



Clara Davison  
Aged 21, from Cornwall. Medical Student at the London Hospital Medical College. Rowing for three years.

I'd never been much good at sport at school but I wanted to take up some sport to keep fit. Being a strong and large woman it is nice to put my strength to use. Of course certain men tease me about my muscles and about being "bitchy"—I just tell them they could do with a bit of muscle themselves. Rowing is a wonderful way to meet people. When I went to Dublin for the UK championships the Irish were unbelievably hospitable. We all stayed in a boarding school and had an unforgettable time.

Anna Page (above)  
Aged 27, from Bristol, British Council employee. Rowing for five years.

I took up rowing at university because I was tall (6ft 1in) and strong everyone said I'd make a good rower. I stopped after university, and nearly went mad with frustration doing a sedentary job so decided to take it up again seriously. It's a very young sport for women so I feel a bit like a pioneer. It has been a hard slog to get fit again, but I've made it and I can't think of anything more like heaven than rowing on a sunny day, seeing the swans on the river, and people picnicking on the banks. I once even saw a kinkfish. Rowing is a marvellous sport.

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**APRIL WINE OF THE MONTH**

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**RESIE MAYGLOTHING: National women's rowing coach**

Mayglothing indignantly refutes suggestions that women rowers come to resemble Arnold Schwarzenegger in female form. "The girls aren't particularly beefy, in fact we've just introduced lightweight rowing, which offers opportunities for smaller women. Obviously those involved in high-level competition follow carefully designed weight-training programmes. They'll spend several months on strength development, and several on building up endurance and working with weights to provide the type of muscle required for speed. Generally speaking, taller women make better rowers because they've got longer levers."

Her own leverage, she adds, is somewhat restricted, as she's only 5ft 6in. Her weight dispersal isn't what it should be, either, so she's planning to embark upon a rigorous training down of the flab accumulated after the recent birth of a baby boy.

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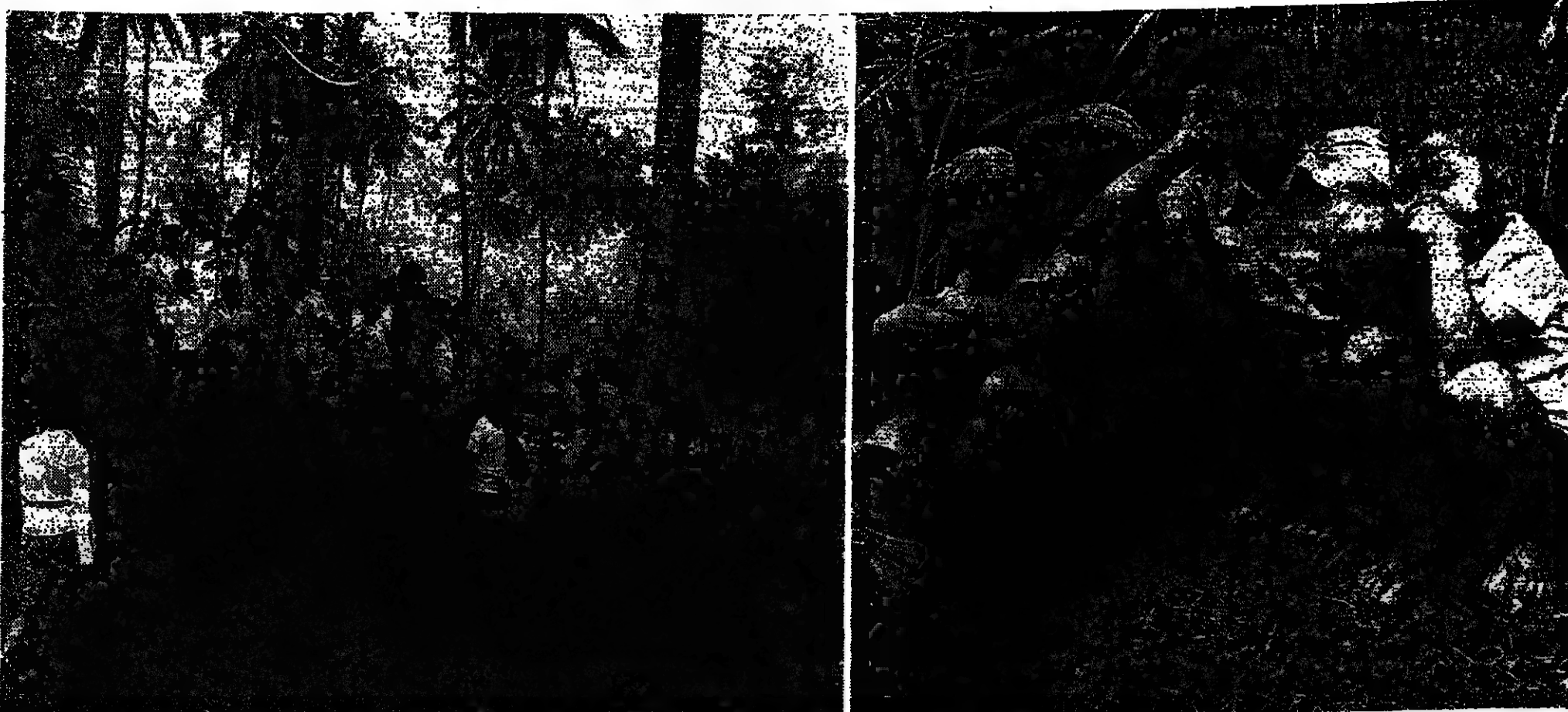
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Edited by Shona Crawford Poole

## TRAVEL



Soulful ceremony: A group of Balinese villagers look on as the rituals of a cremation are taking place, and relaxed children sit and watch the spectacle from the edge of the clearing

## Gentle ways of life and death

We arrived at night, and the first thing that hit me was the air - heavy, moist, and spiced with something between steaming velvet and half-cooked Christmas cake; not at all the usual stuff you take for granted and simply breathe.

Our hotel, the best hotel architecture I have ever stayed in, was nowhere built higher than a palm tree and set in lush, romantic and impeccable tropical gardens, with fishponds, fountains, frangipani, lotus, a starry white waterlily that came out at night, and so on. A boy who reminded me strongly of a gazelle (it's odd how it's always that way round: no animals ever remind me of people) brought our luggage to us and hoped we would enjoy ourselves on Bali. There was no problem about enjoyment: the problem turned out to be lack of time.

### 6 Faces shine with warmth and intelligence

Bali is one of the smallest islands in Indonesia, with an area of 2,095 square miles (this means nothing to me: I prefer to say that it is shaped a bit like a tadpole seen in profile, is about 100 miles long at its widest from east to west, and about 50 miles at its thickest point from north to south). There are about 2.5 million Balinese, and the first thing that struck me about them was their appearance: normal is beautiful; unusual is breathtaking. They are a mixture of races arranged by some god with just the right ethnic touch - a small, finely boned people, whose faces shine with intelligence, warmth and gentleness (I never saw children quarrelling, nor heard a child or a baby cry).

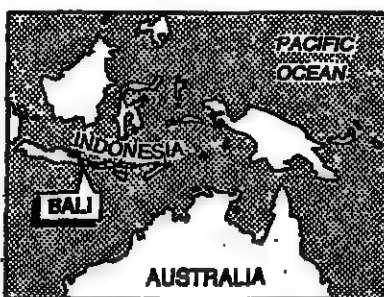
Most of them are Hindu, with a comparatively relaxed caste system, but religion permeates their lives. They seem all to have natural senses of colour and decoration, and wear working clothes or ceremonial or dancing clothes with royal unselfconsciousness. They move beautifully - are always unhurried and graceful, and dancing seems to be

in the blood. I watched a child of about two dancing to her father's singing; she was perfectly in time and her hand, head and foot movements were an embryonic, but startlingly accurate imitation of an adult dancer.

Bali has contained its tourists on or near beaches in the south - an excellent arrangement that with any luck should preserve the rest of the island for the Balinese. Certain villages are regularly infested by tourists, and it shows: stalls and shops full of Balinese arts and crafts that seem to have been too often wrenched from their original beauty and uses into some artefact that the tourist will be more likely to buy.

This particularly applied to the painting and wood carving: all the skills were there, but the reasons for them were getting lost. However, most of the villages are just there for the villagers; meandering, rural communities of a size that cannot be assessed from the road, since by many of the houses there are little inviting shady paths that lead to others. Balinese houses are built as a compound surrounded by a high mud wall within which are built a series of pavilions, roofed usually by heavy thatch, but possessing sometimes only one wall. The space between the rooms may be paved or planted - there is a great feeling of peace and privacy.

The country surrounding these villages is dominated by the piercingly tender green of growing rice. Apart from the west side of the island that is more or less waterless and uninhabited, an ancient and masterly system of irrigation has enabled farmers to sculpt rice paddies out of steep hillsides and river banks; so that rice fields come in every conceivable shape and size - from the large, flat rectangles, where frequently there were flocks of duck to be seen bathing and feeding in the flooded paddies but apparently not disturbing the rice, to the tiny, jewelled scallops and ribbons on the terraces. Apart from rice, there are forests, lakes high up in the mountainous regions and beautiful rivers - both languorous and cascading: the Balinese revere their lakes



### Elizabeth Jane Howard finds tranquillity and tenderness on the island of Bali

and rivers, but distrust the sea and do not have much to do with it.

There are hundreds of temples on the island - every village has its own, but we only had time to visit a few. I loved the one at the sacred springs of Tirta Empul at Tampaksiring, where apart from water pouring ceaselessly from mossy pipes, there was a huge stone tank of not dirty, but softly black water, in which children were happily bathing. There was a temple surrounded by a large moat, and with beautiful carving on its shrine doors. We went to the mother temple at Besakih, 3,000ft up the slopes of Mount Agung - a holy triad of temples built of black, volcanic rock. The air was cool and pure, the views spectacular and there was a great silence - this is the most holy place on the island.

Another temple, at Tanah Lot on the south-west coast, is built upon a rock that has become separate from the mainland by the battering of the sea. It has a most delicate and romantic silhouette and is guarded by poisonous black and white snakes. Watching the people wading through the sea from shore to temple, I asked if they were not afraid of the snakes. The snakes were holy, I was told, and so naturally did not bite people.

This precarious view attached also to some monkeys who live in the Sangeh Forest: they are holy monkeys, and therefore supposed to have better than average monkey manners, but I noticed that the guides were actually quite afraid of them.

The best experience was a cremation in Denpasar of a much respected and high-caste citizen. When we arrived (which was quite difficult, as traffic had been stopped and streets closed), we were invited into the house of the dead man that was already crammed with people. All the men (friends and relatives) taking part in the ceremony wore black turbans and white sarongs; the women wore purple silk jackets over their sarongs, and all had their hair tied on one side in a heavy, loose chignon decorated with flowers. The rooms in the house that I could see contained old women sitting quietly among the exhausted remains of refreshments. Children wore their very best clothes.

Very suddenly, the body was gone - had been turned about in all directions to confuse the soul so that it would not try to re-enter the house. Out in the street, the crowd had become enormous. At the head of the procession on separate small, open palanquins were three enchantingly beautiful little girls robed in silks and with gold headresses. Next came the sarpaghus - a large, black bull with golden horns. On his back was a young man, and the palanquin that bore them was carried by at least 40 men. Behind it were two lines of old men dressed as warriors in the sacred colours of black and white and red. They carried long spears decorated with cock feathers.

Finally, there was the gigantic tower, amazingly decorated with gold and coloured papers, painting and bits of mirror glass, in the top of which was the body. Very long streamers of white linen hung down from the coffin and were carried as one white rope by a long line of women. Every now and then the men bearing the bull made little galloping forays into the crowd, who swayed back and gasped and groaned with enjoyment.

The cremation field had that unkempt, spasmodically used air that reminded me of fields used here for village fêtes: the only difference was a small, platform-shaped hill at one end. The body was removed from the tower and placed on the hill. It began to rain. The next two or three hours were full of good humour, prayers, dancing and carpentry.

What had to happen was that the inner part of the tower had to be cut out (a good hour, this, of hammering, sawing and unsuccessful heaving before it came away). Then the priest and the widow, I think, said prayers and scattered water. Then the tower was literally run up the hill by a large number of men. Then, the bull, having been detached from its palanquin, was also run up the hill and deposited inside the tower.

By now it was raining hard. With

### 6 The old warriors began a slow dance

prayers, and many, many offerings - including huge wreaths of artificial flowers - the body was placed inside the bull and eventually the fire was lit. At the same time, another pyre in the field began the burning of the dead man's effects.

When the fires were lit, the old warriors came into the centre of the field and began a slow, gentle dance which I think was telling the soul that it must leave the earth and ascend in the smoke. The old men made all the movements of the dance in a well-practised but trembling manner that was very touching. I saw other dancing on the island, some of it very spirited and charming, but nothing that had the quality of these fragile, faintly smiling old men.

I should love to go back to Bali. I went with Kuoni Travel, Kuoni House, Dorking, Surrey (0306 885044). From May 1 to June 30 Kuoni offers a fortnight in Bali for the price of one week staying at the Bali Hyatt this means £736. An 11 night tour featuring Bangkok, Hong Kong and Bali with accommodation in first class hotels costs from £2441.

## A sort of Barchester with brandy

Where is the Great Good Place? Tahiti... the San Fernando valley... Kathmandu...? Not what they were, by all accounts. I think I've found the Medium-Sized Good Place nearer home.

It's called Condom.

The name causes mild embarrassment to the locals if one teases them, especially as Condom is on the river Baïse (baïse used to mean "to kiss", but it means more now).

It's in the Gers, which is a département off the beaten track in Gascony, well south of the Dordogne (where every *épicerie* resounds with the accents of London NW3), a long way from a beach, smart or otherwise; on its hill-crests one can glimpse the Pyrenees on a clear day. It's a Good Place for gentle potters who appreciate small civilized towns, green unspoiled farming country, delicious food and charmingly cheap little hotels. A sort of pre-war Somerset but warmer: rolling hills with river valleys winding northwards to the Garonne. Duck-ponds and donkeys, orchards and vineyards; cows of all colours; big flocks of geese (this is *foie gras* country); doves and horses; modest *châteaux* and prosperous old farmsteads with free-range chickens crossing the road safely: fields of wheat, sunflowers (for oil), sorghum, tobacco and especially maize.

Golden limestone villages of astonishing beauty - I came across one that nobody seems to have heard of: Mauvezin, with a population of 2,000, with a colossal covered market whose stone pillars support centuries-old beams, in a great square of noble buildings: it was in the Cotswolds it would be crowded with tea-shops, but here it's a centre for buying and selling garlic and geese.

I looked into one of Mauvezin's three little hotel-restaurants, the Hôtel de France, and saw the locals cheerfully finishing their lunch (soup and hors-d'œuvre, steak and chips, green salad, cheese, home-made apple tart, all for Fr32, or about



£2.80, with wine by the jug extra, at almost nothing - yes, yes, that was October 1984) and wished I had time to stay in one of their seven bedrooms for a few days. The only luxury was a washstand with hot and cold, but at Fr45 for two one wouldn't grumble. Over the other side of the square the Auberge du Lion Noir's best room costs Fr115: you get a private bath and lavatory for that.

But I had a date in Condom, to talk armagnac with M. Janneau.

Condom is a town of about 8,000 inhabitants, big enough for a decent cathedral, with nice cloisters, but small enough to walk around. And the important thing is that one can walk around, and shop, and stand and stare, and sit and sip, without endangering life, limb and lungs from motor traffic. Wide plane-tree-shaded avenues, narrow alleys, clean and smelling off of something cooking; dignified old buildings; a real water-mill on the river, in full production, making flour from local wheat. Was Barchester like this? Well, no: for one thing, there weren't any vineyards at Plumstead or Hogglesstock to produce the grapes that make the wine that makes the armagnac.

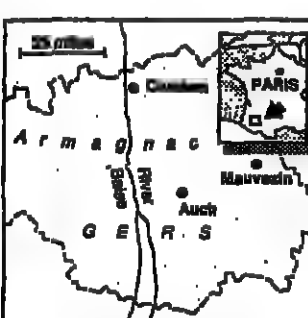
Armagnac is legally defined as a brandy distilled under

strictly controlled conditions from white wine made from certain grapes grown in the Armagnac region: 50,000 acres, mostly in the Gers, divided into Bas Armagnac, to the west, Haut Armagnac to the east, and the Ténarèze, between the two, which is where Condom is. The Romans brought the vines, the Gauls invented the indispensable oak casks, the Moors coming from Spain taught the Gascons the art of distillation long before those people up in the north, at Cognac, got round to making their new-fangled firewater.

Whether Armagnac is better than Cognac is a fascinating but futile question. Like whether Oxford is better than Cambridge. Let us be grateful for both.

The original M. Janneau started up at Condom as late as 1851, in a spaciouly agreeable group of buildings down by the river, opposite the water-mill. His great-grandson Pierre is now the boss, with his sons looking after the marketing side. Their product, after its years of maturing in oak, used to go all the way to London by water, from the landing-stage across the road, but nowadays the trellised canal is only used for angling.

There is an Armagnac Museum in Condom, well worth a visit, and the Janneaus (and



Embarrassment of riches: Condom, a perfect place for potters, with a cathedral, dignified old shops and a water-mill

other producers) receive visitors kindly.

What finally clinched Condom as the winner of the Medium-Sized Good Place award was the Table des Cordeliers. In a quiet garden is a 14th century chapel, now the dining-room of a restaurant. Charming service, delicious and imaginative food (a touch of *nouvelle cuisine* on a firm foundation of goose and duck), *la douceur de vivre*. Expensive. I must admit, especially for the Gers - Fr180 a head, but one is only middle-aged once.

Across the lawn, in a more modern building, are the bedrooms. We had a room with private bath and a balcony big enough to breakfast on in the sunshine, overlooking the garden.

No noise except bird song, and less than five minutes' stroll from the town centre. It was Fr240 (£21) the night, for two. It seemed good value, and if one wants to economize there's no pressure to eat in the chapel. There are nourishing home-cooked meals from local ingredients in other places in the town, at less than £5 with wine. But it would be a grave mistake not to budget for one or two feasts at the Cordeliers.

John P. Harris

## TRAVEL NOTES

How to get there: Drive sedately down from Le Havre or Dieppe through secondary roads in Normandy and the Dordogne. Or fly to Toulouse (direct from Gatwick by Dan-Air) and hire a car. Or go in Bordeaux by plane or train. Whatever way you come, you need a car in the Gers. Well, a bicycle would do - the hills are not very steep. Saunter. A 40-mile expedition can easily take a day: there are so many temptations to explore castles and ruined abbeys and farms that make fine grass and places that want you to try their wine; and things going on, like goose-fairs and markets and village fêtes. Places to stop and stare, and taste.

Where to stay: The Maison du Tourisme at Auch (B.P. 69, 32002

Auch, France) is very efficient, with lists of hotels, camp-sites, self-catering cottages (*gîtes ruraux*), accommodation on farms, bed-and-breakfast in châteaux, and residential courses (week-end and longer), on which one can learn how to cook traditional dishes, and navigate hot-air balloons, kill a pig and turn it into sausages and hams, ride horses, identify wild plants and so on. They do appreciate an International Reply Coupon. Auch itself (pop. 20,000) is a pleasant town, and boasts one of France's top hotel-restaurants, the Hôtel de France, run by André Daguin, who provides luxuries at top prices. But I am fond of Claude Laritte's restaurant, down a nearby pedestrian street, where one can have a light elegant meal at a quarter of the price. The address of La Table des Cordeliers (or Le Logis des Cordeliers, the hotel) is simply 32100 Condom, France (telephone 02 28 03 68).

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## TRAVEL 2

Feathered friendliness: Rob Neillands surveys the birdwatcher's holiday scene and Harold Dennis-Jones homes in on Israel

## On a wing and a package

Birdwatchers must be curious people. A glance through my window reveals that we have plenty of birds here at home, but a glance through the holiday brochures on my desk reveals that no part of the world is too remote or too expensive for the questing birdwatcher. If it happens to contain a rare kind of Puffin or some other species that he simply has to see.

According to the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds (RSPB), birdwatching is one of Britain's fastest-growing activities. The RSPB alone has nearly 400,000 members, and the total number of active British birders must be at least twice that, a statistic which arouses the profit-lusting instincts of the travel industry. Many companies now offer birdwatching holidays at home and abroad, at prices which run from less than £250 for a weekend to several thousands for a full bird-safari. It all depends on where the birds are.

In the British Isles, Ladbroke Hotels have been running birdwatching weekends in association with the RSPB for several years, and offer seven in the coming year, organized by Trevor Gorton of the RSPB. A weekend of illustrated lectures and visits to local reserves, plus comfortable full-board accommodation costs from £69.

More weekend breaks, and full one-week courses are available from that most useful conservation body, The Field Studies Council. A "Winter Birds Weekend" at Flatford Mill in Constable country costs £47; a weekend near Malham Tarn "Identifying Birds by their Song and Calls" costs £62. One-week holidays cost from £120 and can include visits to offshore bird sanctuaries like Bardsey or the Farn Islands.

Islands are always popular birdwatching centres, and those who already know their birds



Pinnated performers: Drawings of (from left) sparrow, great white egret and hoopoe

can arrange private trips to such popular locations as Lundy Island in the Bristol Channel, where the Landmark Trust has cottages to rent and birds abound, or to the Shetland Islands, where a "self-drive holiday with Viking Hotels" costs £285 for eight nights. Shetland has a great variety of birdlife, but is especially noted for seabirds and puffins, as are the Scilly Isles, where David Hunt is once again running his

"Wildlife Weeks" in association with Cygnus Holidays. A one-week birdwatching holiday to the Shetlands with Cygnus costs from £190.

Outside Britain, Iceland is a birdwatcher's paradise, and, as a birdwatcher's paradise, it is in the north of the island around Póllensa the mountains and salt flats are alive with birds in spring and autumn; there you can see common, marsh harrier, booted eagle, blue rock thrush, hoopoes and many more. Holidays to Majorca are available from Ornitholidays from £355 for two weeks.

cheaper. Majorca would not instantly spring to mind for birdwatching, but it lies on the migration route from Africa and in the north of the island around Póllensa the mountains and salt flats are alive with birds in spring and autumn; there you can see common, marsh harrier, booted eagle, blue rock thrush, hoopoes and many more. Holidays to Majorca are available from Ornitholidays from £355 for two weeks.

## A BIRD'S EYE VIEW

Birdwatching holidays are a good way to extend a fascinating hobby to the furthest parts of the world, and most of these companies produce comprehensive brochures with details of wildlife and habitat, good advice on how to dress and which field guides are needed to identify the local species.

What to take. As a basic rule, any would-be birdwatcher needs comfortable outdoor clothing suitable for the local climate; a hat; a water-bottle; fieldglasses with a magnification of at least 8x30; and a good, well-illustrated field guide. Those who intend to take photographs need a long-focus lens of at least 100mm, and a good tripod. Royal Society for the Protection of Birds, The Lodge, Sandy, Bedfordshire (0787 80551); adult membership £9 pa. Ladbroke Hotels, Weekend Extra Breaks (0923 850674); The Field Studies Council (0743 39877); Viking Hotels, Shetland (041 772 5329); Abercrombie and Kent (01-255 9761); Cygnus Wildlife (0548 6178); Ornitholidays (0243 821230); Cox and Kings Special Interest Holidays (01-439 3380); The Landmark Trust, Lundy (0628 823431); Soniworld Holidays (0293 547755).



Pinnated performers: Drawings of (from left) sparrow, great white egret and hoopoe

Continental Europe offers great scope for birdwatching at very moderate prices, considering that every tour involves travels to somewhere fairly remote and includes the services of a knowledgeable guide. Cygnus Wildlife offer trips to the Swiss Alps and the Spanish Pyrenees, as well as to the important wetlands around Lake Neusiedl in eastern Austria where a great white egret, the spoonbill and the penduline tit are just a few of the local species not commonly found elsewhere. Lake Neusiedl also appears in the Ornitholidays programme, with a two-week trip in spring or autumn costing from £445. The Ornitholidays programme also offers the Camargue, Bulgaria, south-west Spain, Yugoslavia and Greece.

Birdwatchers are no longer content with all countries close to home. Twickers World visit all parts of the world and have a comprehensive programme, at a price, with a 19-day Alaska safari costing £2,645, or a trip to the White Mountains of New England costing £977. Ornitholidays and Cygnus, the two specialist operators, offer Tanzania, Costa Rica, Jordan, The Gambia, Russia. Wherever there are birds, there are birdwatchers, but outside Europe prices rise.

Abercrombie and Kent offer Africa and the Seychelles. Their tour to the Okavango Delta in Botswana costs from £928, and is just one of several excellent safaris available, some on foot or by canoe. In the Seychelles, their tour is to Bird Island, famous for the migrant sooty terns and the resident fairy and noddy terns; prices start at £1,338 for two weeks. Cox and Kings Special Interest Holidays include the swamp and jungle areas of Mexico, the Corbett National Park in northern India, Papua-New Guinea at £3,295 for 17 nights, or various centres in North Africa and Europe at prices from between £300 and £800.

After years spent promoting their Red Sea port of Eilat as a beach resort, the Israelis have suddenly realized that it possesses more cogent attractions for some of the world's most dedicated tourists. In the bird migration seasons - mid-February to May and September and October - you can see more migrating birds there than anywhere else on earth.

Official counts make staggering reading with large birds of prey particularly prominent. Autumn 1981 set a record, for instance, with 40,932 lesser spotted eagles. In 1977 Danish ornithologists registered 315,767 common buzzards and 19,208 steppe eagles.

Some 400 bird species can be seen in Israel, about 150 of them migrants. They come from Southern Africa and Siberia, from Northern Europe, from the Mediterranean and, as ringing has proved, from Southern Asia as well.

The excitement is not just restricted to migration periods, even to the non-migrant. On a recent visit to Masada I watched from that incredible fortress-palace's summit black-stars, wheatears, steppe eagles, Tristram's gulls (black orange and black African birds at their most northerly point) and two enormous flocks of cranes. Five hundred birds in all, wheeling high above the Dead Sea in the afternoon sun.

At Maagan Mikhael, on the Mediterranean coast south of Haifa, I poured with untypical rain. Maagan Mikhael is famous mainly for its vast variety of nesting and migrant waterbirds. But my most vivid memory of that visit is a tiny drenched

## Holding nature in reserve



Bird of prey: Steppe eagle

sunbird singing its heart out in teeming rain.

Israel's wealth of bird life stems partly from the fact that for reasons still unknown, migrating birds funnel themselves into Africa's Great Rift Valley and its northern continuation, the Red Sea and Jordan Valley (which includes the lowest place on earth, the Dead Sea, 1,200ft below mean sea level). At either end the birds fan out, to winter in African warmth and spend their summers in arctic sunlight.

What is true of Israel's bird varieties and their origins applies to the rest of that tiny country's wildlife as well. Israel

lies at the nodal point of four distinct geo-biological zones - the Mediterranean, the Irano-Turanian steppe, the Arabo-Saharan, and the tropical. Traces of European fauna and flora are also found.

In the magnificent northern Hula reserve, for instance, you can see tropical papyrus growing alongside bracken. Mud turtles swim gently in the swamp waters, while catfish float slowly to the surface. The commonest amphibian is the tree frog, and the largest mammal the water buffalo, once extinct there but now successfully re-introduced.

Lake Hula once covered 15,500 acres. Today, an observation tower gives you a fine view over the area's four habitats of open water, swamp, papyrus thicket and reeds. Screened ground-level walks let you watch at very close quarters virtually all the region's abundant and varied wildlife where waterbirds, in particular, abound. It is a favourite staging-post for migrant pelicans, and ospreys' skin the water's surface scooping up fish in their beaks.

Despite its importance, Hula is only one of more than 200 fully protected reserves in Israel. These range in size from an odd half-acre to the entire 40 by 20 miles of gaunt, spectacular mountain wilderness in the Judean Desert. The attractions of wildlife for tourists is something that Israel has only recently discovered, although the Society for the Protection of Nature in Israel has been battling for years to preserve them. May it long continue to do so.

The Society for the Protection of Nature in Israel runs some of the best wildlife tours. Those specially organized for overseas visitors cost from about £300 a week, including English-speaking guides and very comfortable accommodation, but not airfares. You may do better by joining less luxurious Israeli-organized expeditions. English is widely spoken.

Several nature packages in Israel are organized by specialist British tour operators. They include

Countrywide Holidays Association, Birch Hayes, Cromwell Range, Manchester M1H 8HU (061 225 1000), which arranges a full fortnight's package with the Society for the Protection of Nature in Israel; Twickenham Travel, 84 Hampton Road, Twickenham TW2 5QS (01-898 8351); and Wexas, 45 Brompton Road, London SW3 1DE (01-589 3315).

If you want to do it yourself, medium-range hotels and kibbutz guesthouses (which nowadays are

really hotels) cost about £20-£25 a night for bed-and-breakfast in double rooms, with de luxe city hotels up to three or even four times as much - although a sprinkling of much cheaper establishments is also available, together with Youth Hostels. Car hire starts at about £120 a week - but bus services and shared taxis are cheap and efficient. The Israel Government Tourist Office, 18 Great Marlborough Street, London W1V 1AF (01-434 3851).

## EASTER OUTINGS

## Lessons in looking after pets

The British are famous for their love of animals. Over 20 million of us keep pets, most commonly budgerigars, cats, dogs, gerbils and goldfish. Few of us question our "right" to do so. But an exhibition which opens today at the Natural History Museum in London reveals many disquieting facts, among them that last year the RSPCA investigated 47,362 complaints of maltreatment, leading to 1,889 convictions.

"The Natural History of Pets" has been prepared and mounted by the RSPCA in conjunction with the museum. How the owners of pets are to encapsulate the message they are trying to promulgate, they might have done worse than to quote Edwin Way Teale, who wrote: "Those who wish to pet and baby wild animals 'love' them. But those who respect their natures and wish to let them live normal lives, love them more." For while the RSPCA does not wish to damage the symbiotic relationship between pet and owner, it does aim, through this exhibition, to make us all far more responsible for our animals.

Every year hundreds of thousands of creatures land up in police stations, and animal welfare and rescue centres. The RSPCA alone quotes a figure of 2,000 dogs destroyed every day in Britain and says: "It is ironic that we, the very people who set out to help animals, often have no option but to destroy them." Boards and leaflets at the exhibition show how everyone can help: explaining the procedures for reporting to the relevant authority if you suspect negligence, or cruelty; how to ensure your own animal's well-being; how to find out more about the work done by the RSPCA.

If I have made the exhibition sound depressing, I will have done the organizers a disservice, as it is both visually and mentally stimulating.

**Judy Froshaug**  
The Natural History of Pets is in the North Hall of the Natural History Museum, Cromwell Road, London SW7 (01-589 6323) and is open from today until Apr 30, Mon-Sat 10am-6pm, Sun 2.30-6pm. Free.

**JAPANESE CHILDREN AND THEIR TOYS:** Taka and opportunity to make paper toys. Bathnall Green Museum, Cambridge Heath Road, London E2 (01-980 2415). Tues-Thurs at 2.30pm. Free.

**CHILDREN'S TRAILS:** On Dragons and three new Assyrian trails. British Museum, Great Russell Street, London WC1 (01-636 1555). Mon-Sat 10am-5pm, Sun 2.30-5.30pm. Free.

**HOW YOU SEE IT...** Exhibition on the story of man and jungling with demonstrations by top experts on Easter Monday at 4pm. Church Farm House Museum, Greyhound Hill, Hendon, London NW4 (01-203 0130). Until Apr 14. Mon-Sat 10am-1pm, 2-5.30pm (except Tues, morning only). Sun 2-5.30pm. Free.

**ARCHAEOLOGY FOR ALL THE FAMILY:** Activities include a visit to a working site. Museum of London, London Wall, EC2 (01-600 3899 ex 239). Wed and Thurs, 10.30am-12.30pm and 2-4pm. Free. Further details from Education Department - please telephone to book as space is limited.

**BLOOMING SECRETS:** Quiz for children of all ages on symbolic use of flowers in paintings, plus related talks. National Gallery, Trafalgar Square, London WC2 (01-639 3821). Quiz until Apr 21, Mon-Sat 10am-6pm, Sun 2-6pm. Talks from Tues until Apr 19, weekdays 11.30am. Free.

**BODY DECORATION:** Workshop linked to current exhibition on the hidden peoples of the Amazon. Also activity sheets.

**ASTRONOMICAL LECTURES:** "Starlight Decoded" at 2.30pm, "Zodiacal Stars" at 3.30pm. Old Royal Observatory, Greenwich, London SE10 (01-858 1187). Tues until Apr 12, and 15-19. Adult 30p, children 6-16, 15p.

**THE FAMILY CENTRE:** Hands-on study of bones, fossils, stuffed birds. Natural History Museum, Cromwell Road, London SW7 (01-589 6363). Tues until Apr 19, Mon-Fri 10.30am-12.30pm, 2-4pm; Sun 2.30-5pm. Free.

**FROM PANCAKES TO POPCORN:** Half hour demonstrations of the chemistry of cooking, suitable for all the family. Science Museum, Exhibition Road, London SW7 (01-589 3456). Today, Mon-Thurs, 11am and 3pm. Tickets from information Office.

**EASTER PARADE:** Fifty entries in procession, plus marching, jazz and steel bands, clowns, stiltwalkers, children's



Powder and paint: Preparing for the Battersea Easter Parade

entertainment, inflatables, traditional fun fair. The following day, two free shows for children with Stu Francis and the stars of Crackerjacks.

**BATTERSEA PARK, LONDON SW11:** Parade Sun from 3pm; children's shows Mon at 12 noon and 4pm. All free.

**BLACKHEATH KITE FESTIVAL:** Kites from all over the country and some from abroad. Bring your own if you have one. Blackheath, opposite the church on the Heath, London SE3. Tomorrow and Mon, 10am-6pm. Free.

**ANNUAL EASTER EGG HUNT:** Chocolate eggs hidden all over castle grounds and also a golden egg with big prize. Leads Castle, Maidstone, Kent (0822 65400). Today, tomorrow at 2pm. Adult £3.45, children 5-15, £2.45.

**EASTER EGGS:** Egg painting and rolling, natural dyeing, basket making, blacksmithing. Museum of East Anglian Life,

Stowmarket, Suffolk (0449 512229). Mon, 11am-5pm. Adult £1.20, children 60p.

**KIDS SUPER FUN DAY:** Jumping castles, swingboats, roller scooters, magic, punch and judo, non-stop disco. Camberley Civic Hall, Camberley, Surrey (0276 23738). Tues, Wed, 10.30am-1pm, 1.30-4pm. Child's whole day £2.50, single session £1.50, accompanying adult 50p.

**THE POWDER MONKEYS:** Children's Music Theatre with musical about Nelson's campaigns. Northcott Theatre, Stocker Road, Exeter (0392 54853). From Wed to Apr 13, Wed-Fri, 7.30pm, Sat 2.30 and 8pm. Adult £3, child £2.

**ANIMAL PARADE:** Animator Sheila Graber introduces a selection of her films - *Evolution*, *Just So Stories*, and how to keep pets. DLI Museum & Arts Centre, Ayley Head, Durham (0385 42214). Wed, 2.15pm. For further details of other talks, workshops in holidays, ring museum.

## Blueprint for an industrial utopia

Ronald Faux reports on a bicentenary celebration which starts this weekend

New Lanark, an example of harmonious industrial revolution, lies in a deep gorge on the upper reaches of the River Clyde. The town is about to celebrate two remarkable centuries of existence.

In 1785, the year *The Times* began, a surge of water swept down the mill race at New Lanark to turn for the first time the Arkwright water frame spinning machine, the new technology of its day. A textile industry was born that became the biggest and most successful of its kind in Scotland, and a social system was started whose enlightened industrial relations were far ahead of their time.

The tall, handsomely functional old buildings worked on until 1968 when the textile industry collapsed. By then the nearby terraces where 2,000 workers had once lived lay neglected or derelict. Since then,

however, the New Lanark Conservation and Civic Trust has determined that the town warrants a stronger place in history than a few ruins.

Over the past decade £4m has been spent on restoring the buildings, to bring back a community to New Lanark town and ensure that it has a future spun from tourism and the worldwide interest in what it represents. New Lanark was so different not because of its extraordinary setting or the way it harnessed the power of the Clyde, but because of the attitude of the mill owners to those who worked there.

David Dale established the town and took a paternalistic interest in the welfare and

education of his employees. He set a pattern which his successor and son-in-law, Robert Owen, developed. While young children in the north of England were being forced to work and even sleep under mill machinery, the children of New Lanark in the early 19th century had compulsory education until the age of 10 and the Owen's Institute for the Formation of Character ensured a good level of adult literacy and awareness.

The town store held a monopoly but was run for the benefit of the townfolk. Profits were reinvested to provide the cost of building the school and a successful example for the early co-operative movement. This record of corporate kindness has been recognized worldwide. "Japan has a Robert Owen Society and many Japanese visit the town. They see a very clear resemblance between Owen's ideas and their own ways of running industry", said Stephen Kay, New Lanark's development manager.

New Lanark is protected in the highest conservation category and many buildings have already been restored, with much of the labour provided by the Manpower Services Commission. There is a waiting list to buy or rent houses since there is little about the town which is oppressively industrial. The Falls of the Clyde that powered the mills are a nature reserve cared for by the Scottish Wildlife Trust and even the mill buildings have a tall dignity. The restored New Lanark has created a community of all kinds: professionals from the cities, young couples and retired folk mix with families that were in the town before the restoration began and are now the third or fourth generation.

Mr Kay said: "There are 155 in the community in homes that once housed 1,000 - and that was not regarded as overcrowded by the standards of the day." Behind the eight terraces is a steep wooded slope through which a road snakes up to the outside world. In front are the

finely proportioned mills and the Clyde rushing past.

Several houses including those of Owen and Dale have still to be re-roofed and many years' work remain, but the commitment from the Scottish Tourist Board, the historic buildings authorities, local councils and other groups will ensure that New Lanark eventually pays its own restored way.

Mr Kay sees great tourism potential and plans audio-visual presentations to give a clear explanation of what New Lanark represented and achieved. That is not an entirely new idea. Robert Owen invited visitors to his mills and built viewing galleries in the school to show off his educational methods. When mill workers in northern England generally signed their names with a cross, New Lanark workers could read and write fluently.

Owen received little credit for the achievement. The establishment at the time thought the sole purpose of literacy was to read and comprehend the Bible. Any wider use was regarded as radical and not encouraged.

Owen was not an especially religious man, Mr Kay said. Perhaps for that reason his ideas about worker-manager relations and the value of education for children did not penetrate beyond the New Lanark valley in his own time.

The bicentenary of this miniature utopia is being celebrated throughout the year starting with an Easter steam fair this weekend when a collection of engines and fairground organs will bring an authentic 19th century whiff of burning coal and not oil to the town. Through the summer there will be open house weekends, fireworks, puppet shows, music, a reunion tea for past and present villagers, fairs and festivals in Victorian costume. Seminars and a conference on Robert Owen's role in the development of liberal capitalism, co-operation and utopianism will provide fodder for the mind. For the eyes, on June 9 the South of Scotland Electricity Board is to divert the entire force of the Clyde away from a hydro-electric station to its natural course, restoring the full spectacle of the Falls as they were before even New Lanark was built.

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## VALUES

Romantic beds can be equally at home in cottages or castles. Beryl Downing tests the springs and discovers how to create the right mood by putting a roof over her head

# All for the love of a four-poster

Who would have thought that the symbol of enterprise in this technological decade would be a four-poster bed? Last week a video film called *The Road to Success* was launched to promote professional training for small business people. This summer a Women's National Commission road show will tour the country with the same intention. In both cases one of the star examples is a small Durham company making and draping four-posters.

Bill Spinks gave up his business as an estate agent in 1980 to foster a natural talent for woodwork and an ambition to make beautiful beds. He inveigled his wife Theresa to help him "for a couple of weeks" and now, three-and-a-half years later, Theresa Spinks Designs have made four-posters for cottages and castles throughout the country, have furnished all the executive bedrooms at Gleneagles and have just signed up a dealer in Dallas (the town, not the soap).

There are several standard styles of bed including Regency-style fluted posts; slender, turned posts or more elaborate styles hand-carved with rope twists. You can choose oak or mahogany - or whatever other wood you prefer - and any bed in any size can be designed to commission.

But apart from the quality of the craftsmanship, another aspect of the company's work particularly appeals to me. An interior design service is offered because "each four-poster has to look absolutely right in its setting".

"A four-poster bed can look right in a 16th-century thatched cottage or a Victorian mansion," Theresa Spinks says. "The important thing is to create the right mood - and to be practical. Some people don't like the idea of a four-poster because they think of them with heavy, dirty, old hangings. I use drapes that are light and airy and easy to valet. I have three children and I know all about cleaning."

Prices range from £395 for the most modest design, a solid mahogany 4ft 6in four-poster with a headboard panelled with cane, to about £5,000 for a specially-commissioned design with raised or linenfold panels made in the traditional manner. Prices include drapes and cover. Mattress and bed base can be arranged.

In London the specialist in four-posters is Beaudesert in Chelsea, now run by Berkeley Paget who took over the shop, then known as The Bedchamber, 18 months ago.

The beds are still made at the same factory in Northumberland and any size can be made to commission. Frames are available with seven types of posts from £870 for the simple Hexham style, which looks charming painted and decorated to match the furnishings, to £1,460 for Hulton, an elegant, reeded style in mahogany.

Bed bases and mattresses with cut-out corners are available with open springs at £630 and pocket springs at £765 (all prices refer to 5ft by 6ft 6in beds; drapes can be made from about £350).

Many people who yearn for the romance of a four-poster don't attempt to realize their dream because they are afraid such a bed will make the room claustrophobic. But Berkeley Paget believes that the flavour and feeling of the bedroom is much more important than the size.

"A four-poster can look perfect in an old house with 7ft 6in ceilings and yet pretentious in a modern flat," he says. "For a modern room you need a room at least 25ft square to achieve the right effect."

Apart from size, there are other important considerations, including whether you want the frame to go round an existing bed or whether you will have a new base and mattress with corners scooped out to accommodate the posts. These are always an additional cost to the frame and drapes.

You will also have to decide on the skirt (gathered or flat), the spread (quilted or throwover), the roof (plain or sunburst), whether you want to draw the curtains and whether they will drape behind the headboard.

If you are not being advised by an interior designer, it may be difficult to choose the type of fabrics which will be most suitable for your bed, as well as for your room, because very little reference is available. Michael Cox, however, is one of the few manufacturers who has gone to the trouble of providing sketches of the various types of bed furnishings from the 16th to the 19th centuries, and this does at least give you a starting point.

He makes four-poster surrounds in natural pine to fit existing 4ft 6in beds at £325. Complete beds with mattresses cost £150 in pine, £597 in mahogany. Net drapes are available from £75 and fabric drapes are made up for £65 to £75 plus the cost of the material.

Peter Kelly, another specialist in pine beds, makes no attempt to

recreate the past. His aim was to make a four-poster which could be offered by mail order, and the result is a bed of pleasing simplicity with turned posts in pine stained to any colour.

The standard sizes are 3ft by 6ft 3in to 6ft by 6ft 6in at prices from £310 to £400, depending on style. He will make smaller or larger sizes at no extra charge. A range of mattresses is also available, from £76 to £234 (special sizes would cost more). Delivery is included.

Most of the four-posters popular today have the elegant proportions which developed in the mid-18th century. Until then beds were built along the lines of the Great Bed of Ware - and as that is 11ft square - and was once supposed to have accommodated 12 couples at once, even mini versions are pretty chunky. Wood Brothers of Ware, however, do produce a scaled-down version of the original Great Bed. At 2m (just

over 6ft 6in) square, it still needs a fairly large room, and is made in hand-carved seasoned oak, in light or dark finish at £2,559 or in antique finish at £2,734. It is part of their Old Charm range which has won for the company a Queen's Award for Export.

Genuine early four-posters rarely come up for sale, so for those who have the space Chris Trippier has offered a modern alternative - a fibreglass replica. And before you shudder, I have to tell you that they not only look like carved oak but feel and even sound like it, too.

Trippier was a boatbuilder, before a fire at his Windermere yard forced him to find a different career. His mould is made from an original 17th-century bed and the glass fibre panels and posts are backed with wood to give the right sound. Fibreglass, he says, is a particularly suitable material for reproduction furniture as it is not affected by central heating or woodworm. Many of his beds, chests and panels are exported to America and Germany and also to Nigeria, where antique oak would certainly be affected by extreme climatic changes.

The green, red and gold of the wall hangings and bed covers are an historical eye-opener to anyone who thinks colour coordination and related patterns are modern ideas. But none of it happened by accident of taste. "The medieval court would not have understood the word 'decoration'," says Penelope Eames, who, with the late Peter Wilson, designed the furnishings. "You couldn't order a room in any colour. It had to be in the colours of precedence and rank."

"Sovereigns were judged by the splendour of their courts and everything was designed so that its magnificence could be appreciated even above the heads of the crowds who were received in such apartments - it must have been like a railway station."

Certainly few modern interior designers would have been equal to the task faced by Dr Eames when she was asked by the Trustees of Leeds Castle to furnish the room as it would have been. There are no original beds of the period in existence, so the only references were documents and paintings. None of these showed the structure of the bed and particularly of the canopy, or colour, which seems to be supported by nothing more than a pair of ropes slung from the ceiling.

In medieval paintings such canopies are always very strictly tailored, with not so much as a gracious dip, far less a plebeian sag, and although there was evidence that iron rods were used, there was nothing to show how.

Sovereigns were judged by the splendour of their courts and everything was designed so that its magnificence could be appreciated above the heads of the crowds

Period redecoration is becoming a fashionable national pastime but there can be few bedrooms furnished to such spectacular effect as the Chambre de Dame at Leeds Castle in Kent, which reopened to the public this week.

The walls, bed, couch and chair are all hung with silk damasks woven with designs symbolizing the marriage of Henry V and Catherine de Valois, who was granted the castle as part of her dowry possessions in 1423 after the king's death, when she was only 21.

Not an inch of bare wood is to be seen, for in medieval times the richness of the textiles, in the bedroom as on the battlefield, was a symbol of feudal power and strength. The room has an adjoining Chambre de Retrait, where the queen bathed in a copper's tub draped inside and out with fine white linen to protect the royal visitations.

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So Dr Eames had to turn detective as well as historian. By chance, she saw a similar canopy in a Lisbon museum, showing stitched channels on the underside and she guessed that rods were slipped through the fabric pockets and slotted into the main framework. She then prepared rough sketches for the ironwork, woodwork and upholstery and craftsmen, selected for their sense of historical accuracy were set to work.

The framework for the canopy was made by Kentish ironwork. John Jones, one of the Leeds Castle gardeners, made a chest for the Chambre de Retrait from oak grown on the estate and Brendan Clancy, a London cabinet maker, learned to use an adze to give complete historical accuracy to the massive oak framework of the 10ft by 7ft bed.

The silk damasks were commissioned by Peter Wilson, who had to assess the appropriate royal and brilliant colours from faded fragments. They were woven by Prelle et Cie in Lyons.

The hangings were then made up by Bertram Chapman, whose company, founded by his father, has specialized in period furnishings for many royal palaces. He made templates for the circular canopies, called sparrows, which hang over the couch and bath, and devised the circular bag which holds the fourth bed curtain during the day.

The whole enterprise is a most ingenious example of historical reconstruction and has been built, as it would originally have been, to be dismantled and stored wherever the very peripatetic court moved.

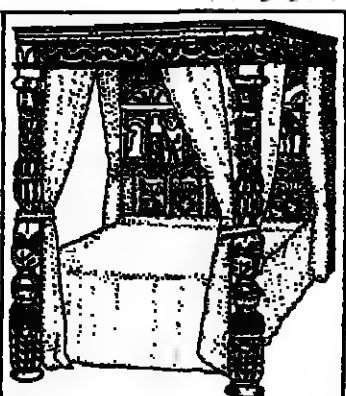
The total cost of the exercise has been more than £50,000. Compare this with a 1423 inventory of Henry V's possessions which included: "Item, one tent bed of cloth of gold made for the Queen's lying in... with all the equipment pertaining to it, value £100."

At the time, the entire income from the manors and domains of Leeds Castle was £24 a year, so in what governments are pleased to call "real terms" that £100 now represents something like £80,000, which even by today's interior decorating standards is a right royal sum for a bedroom and bathroom en suite.

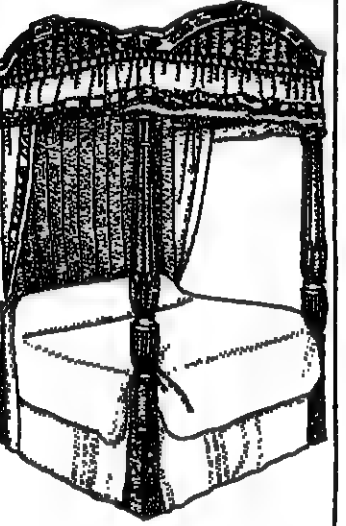
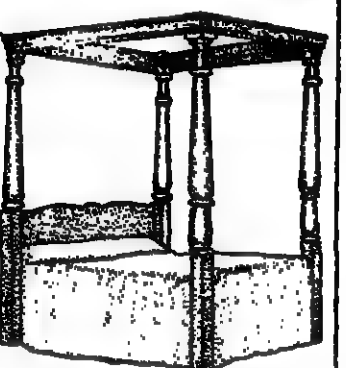
A. E. Chapman (upholsterers), 17 Crouch Hill, London N4 (01-272 2538).

Brendan Clancy (cabinetmakers), 38a Darwin Road, London W5 (01-560 0424).

W & D Cole, Kanish Ironcraft, Bathersden, Ashford, Kent (023 382 240).



And so to bed - in 16th-century style, above, but with 20th-century technology. Chris Trippier's four-poster looks heavily carved, (detail right) but is in fact included in glassfibre, 4ft 6in, £300. Below, Peter Kelly's elegant Pinecraft bed is simple enough for modern houses (natural or stained) from £330 5ft x 6ft 6in and, bottom, Beaudesert's Regency-style bed with reeded mahogany posts is draped in plain chintz with an applied border. The curved pediment is painted and filled in with pleated chintz. With the Irish woven wool bedcover a similar bed would cost £3,900.



## Bed and board...

Beaudesert, 8 Symons Street, Sloane Square, London SW3 (01 730 5102).

Michael Cox, Fourposter Beds Workshop, Lower Washbourne, Barton, Harbertonford, Tonnes, Devon, (080423 488).

Peter Kelly, 10 Lees Hall Crescent, Fallowfield, Manchester (061 224 4275).

Theresa Spinks Designs, Watergate Lodge, Watergate Road, Castleside, Nr Consett, Co Durham (0207 501851).

Chris Trippier, Old Shop Wells Cottage, Shop, Nr Penrith, Cumbria (093 15 284).

Wood Brothers, London Road, Ware, Herts (0920 3147).

London Bedding Centre, 26/27 Sloane Street, London SW1 (01 235 7541).

Heal's, 196 Tottenham Court Road, London W1 (01 638 1666).

"The Road to Success training video is made by the Department of Trade and Industry with the Manpower Services Commission and will be available in a May for Local Enterprise Week. The Women's National Commission Training Roadshow begins in Plymouth on April 28, 29 and moves to London on June 29, 30. There will be about 10 locations throughout the country."

## SHOPFRONT

If you are searching for genuine period lamps in London you have to go west to see the light. The two major specialists are Jones in Notting Hill and After Dark in Fulham. Christopher Wray in Chelsea still has some period pieces but the majority of his business these days is in reproduction. The most glamorous of them all is Jones at 124 Westbourne Grove, London W11 (01 299 6866). It is full of extremely covetable fittings, many from France and all dated between 1850 and 1860 with some particularly fine Art Nouveau chandeliers. The whole shop sparkles like a Hollywood spectacular - to such an extent that one Italian visitor called it an entire family in round clapping and calling "Phenomenal!"

In stock at the moment are some very pretty Art Nouveau brackets similar to the one illustrated at £250 per pair. Simpler swan neck brackets are from about £80 and there is a good range of table lamps from £70. Among the most rare and collectable examples are a 5ft bronze torch with a 2ft 6in alabaster shade at £1,900 and a Handel lamp (similar in style and period to Tiffany) which has a teardrop mushroom shade with pink flowers and green foliage on a bronze flaring base, £2,300. They must have one of the largest stocks of glass shades in the country - 2,000 of them in nearly every colour coded rows of etched, painted and vase-line glass. They are available separately, so if you have broken one of a set you might be lucky. They also - don't tell a soul - have a few original desk lamps, which are like gold dust at the moment. They are from about £90 with steel shades and about £120 with the green glass shades.

Camden's loss was Chelsea's gain when After Dark moved to 192 Fulham Road, London SW10, after seven years at Camden Lock, and now some of the earliest treasures - Benson et al - have been banished upstairs to the "hiring only" department. But the ground-floor shop houses plenty of choice from wall brackets and ceiling centrepieces to table lamps, concentrating on the late 1800s and the 1920s, with some examples as early as 1840 and as late as 1950. The one illustrated is a converted portable gas lamp with an acid etched shade, made about 1860, £170. Prices vary from about £30 for a 1930s table lamp to £2,300 for a 1910 silver chandelier suite with four double wall lights. After Dark is open Mon-Sat, 11am-7pm (01-351 5070).



Bedtime story: Mahogany bed with sunburst ceiling made by Theresa Spinks for a house in Hertfordshire. The model wears a hand-sewn, embroidered Edwardian nightdress, £95 from Lunn Antiques, 86 New Kings Road, London SW6

## DRINK

### Those bubbles are on the up and up

I have bad news for champagne drinkers - it is about to leap up in price. As I mentioned in this column at the time, most champagne houses raised their prices directly after the New Year, but judging by my weekly survey of wine-shop shelves not all these increases have been passed on to the consumer; many retailers obviously decided to wait until after the Budget before going through that tedious repricing process. Sadly, the expected increases are now filtering through, and the days of good bottles of bubbly for £5.99 or less are almost gone.

As usual there are many reasons for the rise in prices: the value of the pound, inflation in France, an extra 10p duty added to sparkling wines, increased demand and the uncertainty over the 1985 crop, due to freezing January temperatures, which have wrought considerable damage in the vineyards. Most champagne houses have tried to keep the increases within the 12-15 per cent band to avoid shocking the market, but Bollinger has calmly upped the trade price of its deluxe *cuvée* - RD 1975 by a hefty 31 per cent. The moral is clear: buy now.

The good news this month is that Majestic Wine Warehouse's champagne, from the small firm of J. de Telmont, is



still priced at £5.99, and jolly good it is too. Majestic assures me that J. de Telmont's Grande Réserve Brut will remain at this price until the end of April, so make certain you lay in a bottle or two before then. The L'hopital family owns J. de Telmont, and their Grande Réserve is made partly from Pinot Noir grapes grown in their own vineyards at Damery in the Marne valley. In addition to about 45 per cent Pinot Noir, the Grande Réserve blend comprises about 45 per cent of Pinot Meunier and 10 per cent Chardonnay. I much enjoyed its pale gold colour, fresh flowery bouquet and full "black grapes" character: an excellent April wine if you want to celebrate the Easter weekend with panache.

If you are starting the new financial year in a frugal mood, then, as well as stocking up at the wine warehouses, it is worth scouring supermarket shelves. I still regard Waitrose as the hero of the High Street. This store

has a range of interesting and unusual wines at rock-bottom prices, my favourites include the non-vintage Domaine de St Macaire, a rich, spicy, ruby-red wine whose warm, southern taste is good value at £1.75. Better still, although slightly more expensive at £1.95, is the 1982 Cotes de Duras from Seigneuret, whose classic, ripe, redcurrant, Cabernet Franc taste makes it a wonderful April wine. It shows that Bergerac, and perhaps even Bordeaux, should not hog all the limelight in this part of France.

If you are also looking for some white wines of good value



The vintage: Woodcut by Jost Amman, circa 1560

for warm spring days, then Miguel Torres from Penedes, that increasingly well-known region to the south of Barcelona, has the answer. His 1983 Gran Vinya Sol, unlike previous vintages, spent three months in new French Limousin oak casks, which have given it extra complexity. It is made predominantly from Spain's Parellada grape, but with a vital 30 per cent Chardonnay. With its pale straw colour and rich, warm, oaky, vanilla taste, Gran Vinya Sol (Waitrose £2.75) is again a very reasonably priced April wine.

Finally, for those who like to taste before they buy, Cullen's has a series of spring tastings. The "Wines from Central Europe" tastings will be held on May 1, from 7pm, at Cullen's Wine Cafe, 26 The Droveaway, Hove, East Sussex (0273 500267) and on May 13, from 7pm, at Cullen's Wine Cafe, 103 Queens Road, Weybridge, Surrey (97 47926). Price £3. I also liked the look of their "First of the Summer Wine" tasting, to be held on May 29 at the Mall Galleries, The Mall, London W1 (Cullen's Wine Club 01-622 4467). It costs £4 for the tasting alone, which starts at 6pm, or £14 for the tasting and buffet afterwards, which starts at 8pm.

Jane MacQuitty



## Steak & Kidney

Steak and kidney, but pudding or pie? Should it be a crisp shortcrust pastry or a lovely doughy suet pudding? Whichever the choice, try a red Rioja, sniff the wine and taste the difference.

Enjoy the wonderful wines of Rioja and find a quality and value that is unequalled.

Look for the little stamp...



The hallmark of excellence.

For further information please contact the Rioja Wine Information Centre, Vinos de España, 22 Manchester Square, London W1. Tel. 01-435 6140.







## REVIEW

## Mixing it with old Ellingtonians

Duke Ellington Duke Ellington Presents (Affinity AFS 1013)  
Miles Davis Miles in Amsterdam (Jazz OP OMS-7003)  
Art Ensemble of Chicago The Third Decade (ECM 1273)  
Working Week Working Nights (Virgin V2343)  
District Six Akuzwakale (D6/001)

Just another Duke Ellington reissue from a period in the orchestra's life which is anyway scarcely under-represented on records? Perhaps so, but Duke Ellington Presents, on its face a modest enough offering, contains so many individual expressions of Ellington's prime constituents that it deserves attention.

Recorded in Chicago in 1956 with the 14 musicians who a year later would make flesh of *Such Sweet Thunder*, Ellington's classic *Shades of Blue* cycle, this particular session has no clear overall theme, unless it be the inclusion of six standard tunes: George Gershwin's "Summertime", David Raksin's "Laura", Richard Rodgers' "My Funny Valentine", Vernon Duke's "I Can't Get Started", Peter DeRose's "Deep Purple" and Victor Herbert's "Indian Summer". In that respect the set perhaps resembles the programme

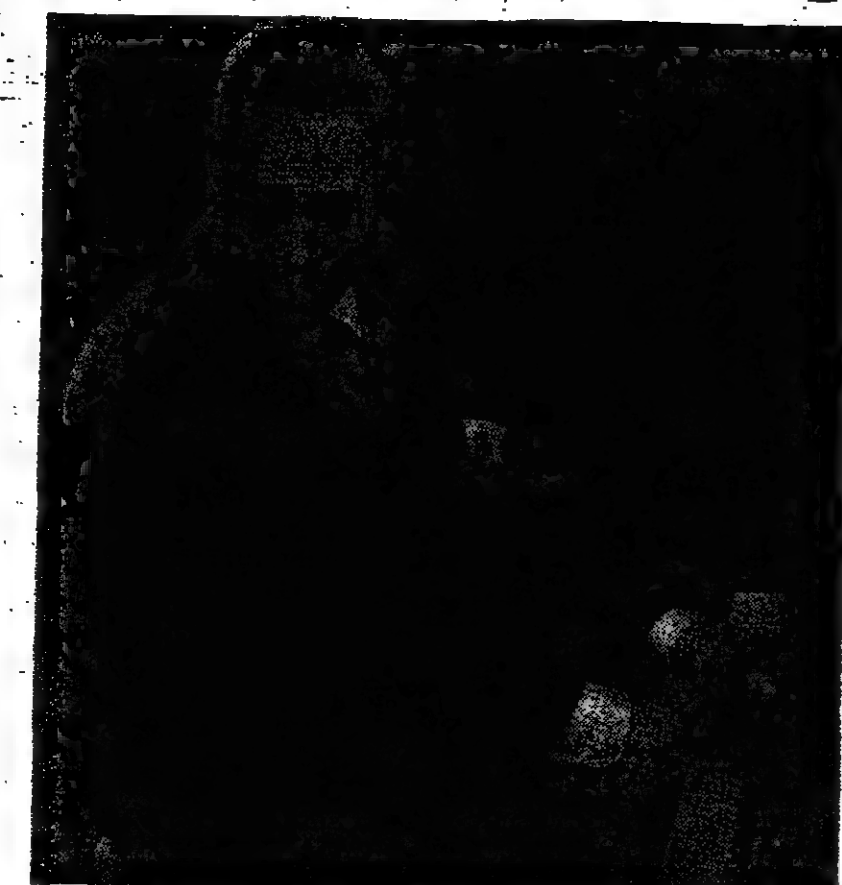
## 6 Gonsalves, a master of the art of allusion?

the band would have played at dances in the years before it became strictly a concert attraction.

Oddly enough, the record starts atrociously. The arrangement of "Summertime", featuring the trumpet of Cat Anderson, is a nondescript quasi-Latin affair that would have shamed a college band hooked on Stan Kenton, its impatient clattering fostering the worst excesses of Anderson's high-note tricks. As luck would have it, "Summertime" is followed by one of the finest moments of the set. Paul Gonsalves's reading of "Laura", that most beguilingly mysterious melody which began life as the theme to Otto Preminger's 1944 melodrama, shows the late tenor saxophonist to have been a master of the art of allusion.

Ellington himself paves the way for Ray Nance's voice and violin on "I Can't Get Started", his piano quoting amusingly from the traditional introduction to "Take the 'A' Train" and setting an atmosphere of saloon-bar relaxation before Nance enters with a performance that, in the liberties he so coolly takes with melody and metre, and with Ira Gershwin's marvellous lyric, argues an unanswerable case for the often disputed existence of that thing called "jazz singing".

Jimmy Hamilton's educated clarinet and Quentin Jackson's urbane trombone unfurl a splendid reading of "My



The master remembered: Duke Ellington, the king of jazz

"Funny Valentine". Jackson given full scope to show that he was probably the instrument's last master of the plunger mute, a tradition begun in Ellington's ranks by Joe Nanton in the late 1920s.

Other great Ellingtonians on view include Johnny Hodges, whose alto saxophone sings a "Day Dream", typically full of sensual imaginings, and Harry Carney, whose wise baritone saxophone erects, in a medium-slow tune mystifyingly called "Frustration", a structure of such grace and light and proportion that the perfection of a Nash terrace springs to mind.

The lovely Concertgebouw hall in Amsterdam was the setting in 1957 for Miles Davis, by Miles Davis, now available on Jazz OP, a small Italian label. Its appearance will receive a particular welcome from Davis's admirers, because it is the work of the short-lived quintet, formed in France, that recorded the soundtrack to Louis Malle's *Life on a String*, a session that Ian Carr, Davis's biographer, plausibly suggests was pivotal to Davis's conceptual development.

Displaying, even by his own standards, uncommon fluency and imagination throughout the generous 55 minutes of this recording, Davis is supported with great sensitivity by

René Urtreger (piano), Pierre Michelot (bass), Kenny Clarke (drums), and, in particular, Barney Wilen, the tenor saxophonist, whose reputation has gravely suffered at a result of the misinterpretation of a casual remark once addressed to him by Davis.

The repertoire is that of any travelling modern jazz soloist with a pick-up band in the 1950s, the common currency of "Bag's Groove", "A Night in Tunisia", "Well, You Needn't", "Walkin'", "Woody's You", "Lady Bird" and "Round Midnight". For me, however, the pick is "What's New", a ballad intoned by Davis with such a degree of forlorn elegance that he might have been auditioning for the "never-alone-with-a-Strand" television advertisement.

To some, the Art Ensemble of Chicago's playful post-modernism may also mark the close of a 20 years after their debut. Although I find that records cannot capture the weird magic of the Art Ensemble's concerts, The Third Decade is a convincing exposition of their range, from the skewed bebop of Lester Bowie's "Zero" through the ironically clumsy boogaloo of "Funky AECO" to the exciting free interplay of Don Moye's "Third Decade".

Innovations include the appearance of synthesizers, employed with discretion in Joseph Jarman's moody "Prayer for Jimbo Kweisi". Roscoe Mitchell's "The Bell Piece", a tinnitulatory collage, will delight anyone who loves texture for its own sake; while those who doubt the validity of the Art Ensemble's use of "little instruments" should hear how effectively bicycle horns are used to add momentum to the driving tenor saxophone solo in "Zero".

Working Week and District Six are young London-based groups sharing a desire to reunite jazz with dancing, using quite different means. The former are clearly concerned with presentation — as much attention is given to typography as to time signatures — and on Working Week they go for a big sound which might not sound out of place on Radio One. Julie Roberts is their confident singer, at her best in "Who's Fooling Who", although not surprisingly out of her depth with Marvin Gaye's "Inner City Blues".

The main instrumental soloist is the versatile tenor saxophonist Larry Stabbings; also heard from are the trumpeters Harry Beckett and Guy Barker and the trombonist Annie

## 6 Working Week want to reunite jazz with dancing?

Whitehead, although the unusual guitar style of Simon Booth is underused.

The appearance of a member of the Last Poets on the jazz-dance tune "Stella Marina", which comes in 12-inch 45rpm form as a bonus with Working Week, is an indication of the direction in which this trend-conscious band is aiming its efforts: will the fast pace of the pop world allow its jazz qualities time to ripen?

District Six belong to the jazz underground rather than the rock avant-garde, but the septet's use of South African township styles is a natural complement to the recent interest in African pop music. Three of District Six's members were born in Cape Town, the most notable, on the evidence of Akuzwakale, being the pianist, Mervyn Africa, whose vivid solo piece, called "Owendo", bears clear evidence of his origins while managing to avoid obvious signs of the influences of his forebears Dollar Brand and Chris McGregor.

There is much confident and stirring music here, with the drummer Brian Abrahams and the expatriate American trumpeter Jim Dvorak to the fore, and touches of imagination in the atmospheric vocal chanting of "Langa" and the shimmering guitar figure with which Russell Herman introduces "Sivela Kude".

Richard Williams

## In concert

**COUNTRY MUSIC FESTIVAL**  
Today to Mon, Wembley Arena, Empire Way, Wembley, Middlesex (01-902 1234)  
The big weekend out for closet cowboys and cowgirls, featuring Tammy Wynette, Jerry Lee Lewis, Rita Coolidge, Brenda Lee and many others. Those who want a closer view can hear the wonderful, occasionally terrifying Lewis and Miss Wynette at the Orchard in Dartford (0322 77331) on Mon and Wed respectively.

**CECILIA WALTON TRIO**  
Tonight and Mon to Sat, Ronnie Scott's Club, 47 Frith Street, London W1 (01-439 0747)  
Riding on the superlative support provided by David Williams on bass and Billy Higgins's drums, Walton is a most satisfying pianist, with a style pitched between the full block-chords of Bud and the delicate delicacy of Bill Evans. Highly recommended.

**SHAKING STEVENS**  
Tonight, Blackpool Opera House (0253 27786); tomorrow, Futurist, Scarborough (0723 360444); Mon and Tues, Ipswich Gaumont (0473 53641); Wed, Brighton Centre (0292881); Thurs, Cliffs Pavilion, Southend (0702 351135); Fri and Sat, Dominions, Tottenham Court Road, London W1 (01-580 8562)  
Beneath the trappings, the heart of a real rocker still beats.

**TAL FARLOW**  
Tomorrow, 100 Club, 100 Oxford Street, London W1 (01-436 0933)  
Legendary modern jazz guitarist, most celebrated for his work in a trio setting with the vibraphonist Red Norvo and the young bassist Charles Mingus more than 30 years ago but still an improviser of impressive gifts.

**LANNY MORGAN**  
Wed, Plaza Express, 10 Dean Street, London W1 (01-439 8722); Thurs, Selly Park Tavern, Birmingham (021 472 4509); Fri and Sat, Prince of Orange, 118 Lower Road, London SE16 (01-223 9181)  
An alumnus of Maynard Ferguson's early early 1960s orchestra, Morgan is an eloquent alto saxophonist whose style has its roots in Parker and Art Pepper. On Wed he is with a trio; on Thurs and Sat he is with a band; and on Fri and Sat with the orchestra known as Superjazz.

**JOHN SURMAN QUINTET**  
Wed, Leadmill Arts Centre, Sheffield (0742 754500); Thurs, Band on the Wall, Manchester (061 234 5109); Fri, Dovecot Arts Centre, Stokton (0642 611659)  
The superb quintet — including Kenny Wheeler (trumpet), John Taylor (piano), Chris Lawrence (bass) and John Marshall (drums) — brings the very best out of the mercurial Surman.

## Relentlessly smooth modern ballads

Paul Young The Secret of Association (CBS 26234)  
The Power Station (EMI Post)  
Gail Davies Where Is A Woman To Go (RCA PL 85187)  
Wynonna and Naomi — The Judds Why Not Me (RCA PLB55319)

Paul Young is one of pop music's acceptable faces. Perhaps because success has come relatively late for him, Young has an unassuming charm and genuinely pleasant personality that is apparent in his work. A refined but unremarkable white soul voice is his forte, a talent he uses to good effect on *The Secret of Association*, his second album.

The record finds Young settling comfortably into a niche which encompasses 11 songs of the modern ballad variety. His last album, *No Parlez*, was a slightly quirkier affair and suffered from mixing originals with occasionally unsuitable cover material. This time he achieves a more seamless continuity.

Young's sound is relentlessly smooth; his backing musicians have a sophisticated gloss while seldom losing sight of commerciality. They create an understated, easy listening atmosphere and after a few plays *The Secret of Association* functions as background noise.

I prefer him dealing with his own solid stuff where a natural range and warm emotional tones give the songs colour and sense. Like Robert Palmer, whose talents he sometimes echoes, Young might actually benefit from a spell in America.

The real Robert Palmer is featured vocalist on *The Power Station*, a heavy duty version of that old cliché, the supergroup. Palmer is abetted in *The Power Station* by two members of Duran Duran, John Taylor and Andy Taylor, and drummer Tony Thompson of Chic.

If the collaboration sounds faintly amusing the results are not. The power station make an awful din, like a hideously gadget-ridden Led Zeppelin.

Palmer claims to have been so excited by the whole affair that he wrote the lyrics on the plane from Nassau to the New York studio from whence they derive their name. It sounds as if he did.

Admittedly, the single "Some Like It Hot" works as a fleet-foot example of nouveau heavy



Natural warmth: Paul Young

metal but the same clutter is laid thick all over. Well played, maybe, but not entertaining. After *The Power Station*'s hit-track hammer it is a pleasure to recommend two excellent country records. Gail Davies's *Where Is A Woman To Go* is a classic example of Nashville expertise, good songs, impeccable arrangements and plenty of honest, often witty sentiment.

Even better is *The Judds' Why Not Me*. Wynonna and Naomi Judd — mother and daughter — possess an almost unbridled beauty and voices to match. Their harmonies and melodic skills are a treasure put to quite brilliant use on a set of songs that are by turns touching, funny and high class.

*Why Not Me* was produced in Nashville's Creative Workshop by Brent Maher, who also worked with country's unsung hero Dennis Linde on his magnificent *Under The Eye* record. The playing has a sureness and vivacity which is seldom if ever heard on a rock record. Outstanding cuts include a definitive reading of the country drama "Endless Sleep"; a new Linde weepie "My Baby's Gone"; and two engagingly fast and humorous pieces of feminine logic, "Girls' Night Out" and "Mama He's Crazy".

Country music this good shouldn't be ignored. The genre hasn't looked and sounded this glamorous for ages.

Max Bell

## EATING OUT

Master chefs win the wooden spoon award when it comes to equal opportunities for women in their kitchens. This week we talk to two ladies swimming against the male chauvinist tide.

The contribution women make to domestic cookery and food and recipe books seems to count for little when it comes to gaining recognition, as chefs. When the topic of women chefs came up at the third annual Conference of British Chefs in Birmingham two weeks ago, the few women chefs present understandably got quite hot under the tongue about some of the comments made.

The politest came from Richard Shepherd of Langan's Brasserie, who said "I employ a lot of girls, and in many ways they're far better cooks than men, but the demands of the kitchen on their stamina make it difficult for them".

Two of the French contingents had less conciliatory things to say. Michel Bourdin of The Connaught thought that a woman chef would always be likely to waste her training by getting married and having children, while Michel Troigros firmly asserted that they did "not have the same feeling as men".

So how difficult is it for women chefs to make their mark? Angela Theodore has been head chef at the stylish mirror-clad Odette's Restaurant for more than 18 months, and has more than justified the confidence of Simone Green, the restaurant's owner and manager.

"Angela was with us a few years ago on a three-month trial and really impressed me with her ability and her willingness to work hard. When the head chef vacancy came up, I head-hunted her."

In fact Simone sent a telegram to the restaurant in France where Angela was then working (Le Pulmar in Saumur).

"They expect a lot more of you in France. We were only four in the kitchen, but we had to scrub down after every service. The kitchen didn't use

## Women who slave over hot stoves



Head chef Angela Theodore: "You have to be one of the boys in the kitchen, either you make things like chocolate mousse completely by hand. One night they made me do a banquet for 60 but I managed — just!"

Simone was at the chef's conference and had to agree with Richard Shepherd's reservations about female stamina. "It is physically arduous in a kitchen even without the mental pressure. And it's an anti-social working life. There aren't many girls who can cope with all that."

Angela agrees that "there's no time to be feminine", but she copes with her six-man brigade by a mixture of good humour and a willingness to hump her share of heavy stock-pots. "You have to be one of the boys," she says, though there is a slight competitive element of "always having to do better than them".

Angela has maintained and strengthened Odette's house style of well-cooked dishes with imaginative flavours and high visual appeal — stir-fried chicken with rice wine,

medallions of veal with red pepper purée and limes, Barbary duck with red cabbage and apples, lemon tart, with raspberry sauce are typical examples.

Until now, Angela's "credit" as the menu has read simply "Chef A. Theodore". "We were both a bit worried about advertising that we had a woman chef," Simone says, "but I think I'll put her full name on the next one".

The support that a woman chef gets from her manager is essential to her success and progress. Caroline Read, chef of Read's Restaurant, much admired by this column, freely admits that she probably couldn't carry on without her co-owner, restaurant manager and husband, Keith, and points to this working relationship as a way of allowing women chefs to prosper.

The long and odd hours of a chef's life are obviously less demanding if your marital partner is working alongside you and Caroline is further helped by the fact that she's "not a 9 to 5 person anyway". Indeed her commitment to Read's is extensive, covering every day of the week and even embracing a Sunday lunch.

Caroline has an all-girl kitchen (bar one), following the model, though not deliberately, of her friend Christine Massia at L'Aquiline restaurant in Paris. Paritizing, remarks from Troigros about Massia ("she only cooks from books") had annoyed Caroline at Birmingham. She was more tolerant however of Michel Bourdin's answer that it would take nine years to know whether his first female trainee was a good investment. The male-stamina clause however, she refuses to buy.

"I know blokes who work twelve hour shifts, six days a week in kitchens and who lose pounds through sweating — now that's not heroic, it's just mad!"

Stan Hey

**Odette's Restaurant**, 180 Regent's Park Road, London NW1 (01-585 5488). Open Mon-Fri 12.30-2.15pm, Mon-Sat 7.30-10.15pm, Read's, 152 Old Brompton Road, London SW5 (01-373 2445). Open: daily 12.30-2.30pm; Mon-Sat 7.15-11pm.

## COLLECTING

## Physician of painterly tradition

To most people, a good doctor by the name of Watson could be none other than Dr Watson of Baker Street, but to a small number of watercolour collectors he is Dr Thomas Boswall Watson of China, amateur painter and physician to George Chinnery. An exhibition of his drawings and watercolours, taken from sketchbooks inherited by his family, opens at the Martyn Gregory Gallery in London on Thursday.

The ending of the British connection with Hong Kong may also mark the close of a 200-year period of activity by British artists on the China coast. One of the first of these was John Webber, who was the official artist on Captain Cook's third voyage in 1776. But it was not until after Lord Macartney's embassy to China in 1792-93 that views of the country were widely published and had considerable impact here. The two appointed artists of the mission were William Alexander and Thomas Hickey, portrait painter to the Earl.

By and large, everyone who painted in the East, whether professionally or in an amateur capacity, was there in a specific post — on the staff of an embassy or a military expedition, or in the employ of the East India Company. The one exception was George Chinnery, the most famous European artist in China. The reasons Chinnery moved to China from India, were to escape debts and his wife.

He was a resident in the country for 27 years, living in Macau, Hong Kong and Canton, and was celebrated equally



Memories of Macau: Painter Dr Thomas Boswall Watson

as an artist and engaging eccentric. His name has become synonymous with the China Trade School; indeed to a large extent Chinnery created it, influencing dozens of Western visitors to the Far East as well as a coterie of Chinese followers.

One of his most talented British pupils was his doctor, Thomas Boswall Watson, who practised medicine for 14 years in China and was a prolific sketcher of daily life and his surroundings. Beyond the bare bones of the man's existence, very little was known about him until the discovery of a collection of letters and documents. These reveal the story of a hard-working Victorian doctor struggling for prosperity in an alien land, intrigued by, but suspicious of the Chinese.

Watson was born in Haddington, Scotland, in 1815, the

third son of a tax collector. He trained to be a doctor at Edinburgh University, sailed for Macau in 1845, and was joined by his wife the following year. Many other British doctors had had the same idea, and there was stiff competition for business. This was particularly true when they moved to Hong Kong in 1856.

It was in the early Macau days that Watson became friends with Chinnery, and from his annotated sketchbooks we know they did a lot of drawing together. His work falls into two styles, one closely following his mentor, the other showing more personal approach. He has an excellent eye for landscape composition, dexterity with a pencil, and a pleasant sense of colour.

Chinnery died of apoplexy on May 30, 1852, as recorded in Watson's visiting-book. Four years later the doctor and his family moved to Hong Kong, where the prospects for business were better.

At this time the British were engaged in the Second Opium War with China, which caused considerable unease in the foreign community, and was largely the reason why Watson sent his wife and children home in 1852. When he returned to Scotland in 1859 he was a chronically sick man, and he died in the following year at the age of 44.

Fenella Rowe

**Martyn Gregory Gallery**, 34 Bury Street, St James's, London SW1 (01-839 3731). Finished watercolours in the exhibition are priced from £300 to £3,000, but pencil sketches are from £45.

## Auctions

**DECORATIVE DRAWINGS:** Preparatory drawings for Old Master paintings have soared in price recently under the influence of American museums but finished drawings that are decorative and intended to hang in their own right have been left behind. This good crop includes 18th-century Italian drawings from £200 to £1,200, 17th-century Dutch and Flemish landscapes (£800 to £3,000), and ravishing French drawings —

Hubert Robert, Fragonard and Moreau to Jeanne — from £2,000. Christie's, 8 King Street, London SW1 (01-439 9869). Viewing Mon and Tues 9am-4.45pm (extended to 8pm Tues). Sale Wed 11am.

**ROLLS MEET ROYCE:** Practically anything that moved mechanically is represented in a sale of motoring, of aviation, nautical and cycling memorabilia. Phillips, Blenheim Street, London W1 (01-829 6602). Viewing Tues 9am-4pm, Wed 9-11am. Sale Wed noon.

**STAINED GLASS:** One man's collection of books on painted and stained glass, published from the 18th century to the present day. Eleven volumes of colour plates of the Chateaux cathedrals of 1828 are among the attractions. Bloomsbury Book Auctions, 3-4 Hardwick Street, London EC1. Viewing Tues 9.30am-5.30pm, Wed 9.30am-8.30pm, and Thurs 9.30am-1pm. Sale Thurs 1pm.

Geraldine Norman



Road worthy: Stephen and Jennifer Olds

## Wheels of fortune

THE QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS WERE AS FOLLOWS: (1) The first section of autobahn in Germany was opened in May 1935. Between which two towns or cities did it run? Frankfurt to Darmstadt 2 in which European city stands the Toronto Bridge? Amsterdam 3 in 1935 a man with the initials RWW built an important invention. (4) What was RWW's full name? (5) What was his invention? (6) Robert Watson Watt (1892-1985) was a Scottish physicist. What was his invention? (7) What do the letters "BMW" stand for in English? Bavarian Motor Works 8 If Trondheim is more than 10 degrees summer and winter. Make nearly 15, but just 24, what is Jackson Bay, a modern city now stands. What is the name of this city? Sydney 5 Sir Malcolm Campbell held the land world speed record nine times, the last being in 1935. What official speed did he finally achieve? 301.13 mph 6 In Italy it is "cam", in Germany "iz" and in France "bi". What is it? "Bedroom" abbreviation 7 What do the letters "BMW" stand for in English? 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# ENTERTAINMENTS

Advertising 01-837 1234 extn. 7593

## EASTER PERFORMANCES AT ENO

Tonight, Wed & Fri at 7.30

### Beethoven's Fidelio

cast inc: Elizabeth Vaughan,  
Graeme Matheson-Bruce,  
Malcolm Donnelly, Dennis Wicks,  
Alan Woodrow,  
Jane Leslie MacKenzie  
Conductor Lionel Friend  
Producer Joachim Herz



ENGLISH NATIONAL OPERA,  
London Coliseum, St. Martin's Lane, London WC2  
Box Office: 01-836 3161  
Credit Cards: 01-240 5258

Thurs and 13 April at 7.30

Smetana's

### The Bartered Bride

New production

cast inc: Penelope Thorn,  
Edmund Barham, Stafford Dean,  
Graham Clark  
Conductor Herbert Prikopa  
Producer Elijah Moshinsky  
Designer John Bury



ENGLISH NATIONAL OPERA,  
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## VICTOR HOCHHAUSER CONCERTS

### AT THE ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL

#### TOMORROW at 3.15

#### EASTER FAMILY CONCERT

Introduced and conducted by ANTHONY HOPKINS  
NEW SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA

BRITTEN: Young Persons Guide to the Orchestra. KRACHATURIAN:  
Sabbat Dance. Adagio from Symphonies. GERSHWIN: American in Paris.  
MASSAROSKY: Night on Bare Mountain. FALLA: Rural Fire Dance.  
BORODIN: Polovtsian Dances.  
12.45, 1.45, 2.45, 3.45, 4.45, 5.45, 6.45, 7.45, 8.45, 9.45, 10.45, 11.45  
Ticket prices for children aged 15 and under

AT THE ROYAL ALBERT HALL

#### TOMORROW at 7.30

#### TCHAIKOVSKY

LONDON PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA  
Conductor: CLIVE FAIRBAIRN. Soloist: DANIEL BLUMENTHAL

Sleeping Beauty Suite, Swan Lake Suite, Piano Concerto No. 1,  
Nutcracker Suite, Op. 1812 with Cannon and Mortar  
EFFECTS & THE GREAT ROYAL ALBERT HALL ORGAN  
12.45, 1.45, 2.45, 3.45, 4.45, 5.45, 6.45, 7.45, 8.45, 9.45, 10.45, 11.45  
Ticket prices for children aged 15 and under

#### AT THE BARBICAN

#### TUESDAY NEXT 8th APRIL at 7.45

#### VIENNESE EVENING

NEW SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA  
Conductors: VILHELM TAUSSKY, THE BLUE DANUBE DANCERS  
STRAUSS: Op. 16, The Emperor, Gypsy Baron, Cuckoo, Polka,  
Perpetuum Mobile, Champagne, Polka, Rhapsody, March, First Polka,  
Voices of Spring, April Polka, Rhapsody, March, First Polka,  
Egyptian March, Blue Danube Waltz, LIBERAL: Gold & Silver Waltz,  
WALTZBUCEL: Shivers, Waltz  
12.45, 1.45, 2.45, 3.45, 4.45, 5.45, 6.45, 7.45, 8.45, 9.45, 10.45, 11.45  
Ticket prices for children aged 15 and under

#### POPULAR CLASSICS

Conductor: BRIAN WRIGHT. Soloist: ANTHONY GOLDSTONE  
ROSSINI: Overture to The Barber of Seville. MOZART: Piano  
Concerto No. 21 in C major. RACHMANINOV: Piano Concerto No. 2 in C minor.  
DVOŘAK: Symphony No. 9 in E minor (New World)  
12.45, 1.45, 2.45, 3.45, 4.45, 5.45, 6.45, 7.45, 8.45, 9.45, 10.45, 11.45  
Ticket prices for children aged 15 and under

#### RAYMOND GUBBAY presents

#### THE GLORY OF EAST

Thursday 7th April at 8.00pm  
TUESDAY 8th April at 8.00pm  
WEDNESDAY 9th April at 8.00pm  
THURSDAY 10th April at 8.00pm  
FRIDAY 11th April at 8.00pm  
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## Television and radio choice

# A deeper look at the thrill of the chase

## Films on TV

John Cassavetes is not usually the most accessible of filmmakers. His professional brilliance, whether as actor, writer or director, is beyond doubt. But he has not achieved the kind of box-office success and public acclaim that his talents should have attracted. His themes—loneliness, alienation, characters at the end of their emotional tether—are uncomfortable and unflattering, and there are seldom happy endings. As an actor he gives nervous, tense performances which do not always lend themselves to relaxed watching. It is a pity that this reputation for being a difficult director has resulted in films like *Gloria*, which is both accessible and entertaining, being neglected along with his more complex and less easily absorbed work. *Gloria* receives its first television showing on Monday on BBC2 (9.45-11.45pm).

Cassavetes was originally asked by MGM to write a script to feature the child actor Ricky Schroder, star of *The Champ* and Hollywood's hottest kiddie property. The script written, MGM then lost Schroder's services to another studio, but decided to continue with the project, with Cassavetes directing and the unknown John Adams as the child lead. Perhaps because Cassavetes had written the original script, believing it would be directed by someone else, *Gloria* has a more straightforward, more

"commercial" plot than most of his other films.

It also has a stunning performance by Gena Rowlands, Cassavetes's wife and regular star of his films. She was deservedly nominated for an Academy Award for her role and, if merit were the sole criterion, should perhaps have won the Oscar. She is a performer of supreme ability.

At one level, *Gloria* is a straightforward, exciting chase thriller. A mob member turned informer awaits inevitable execution by his erstwhile colleagues. He persuades a reluctant neighbour, Gloria, played by Rowlands, to take care of his six-year-old child, to whom he confides his incriminating contacts book. The child himself now becomes the target of the mob and Gloria his protector. She is gradually transformed from a critical, child-bating, lonely middle-aged woman to a hunted, gun-toting toughie, yielding no quarter in defence of her charge. This transition, as well as her hesitantly developing relationship with the demanding, precocious, wilful boy (played with a hint of cuteness) is achieved with humour and panache. But Cassavetes, even when making a popular film, does not entirely allow himself to forget his usual preoccupations. At a deeper level, *Gloria* is a film about friendship and betrayal, the responsibilities of relationships, the ambiguities of love, and the tensions of everyday existence.

Marcel Berlins

Also recommended: *Blazing Saddles* (1974): Mel Brooks's bad taste Wild West spoof. Black sheriff rides into town, unleashing typically Brooklynish mixture of the very funny and the embarrassingly awful. Gene Wilder provides most of the merriment. (BBC1, today, 9-10.30pm). *All about Eve* (1950): Joseph Mankiewicz directed and wrote the splendidly acidic screenplay, which allowed Bette Davis one of her finest roles as the bitchy, ageing star trying to beat off young ambitious Anne Baxter. (Channel 4, today, 10.40pm-11.10pm). *Waterloo Bridge* (1940): Tearjerking atmospheric melodrama, with Vivien Leigh and Robert Taylor as the doomed lovers (BBC1, tomorrow, 11.45pm-1.30am). *Our Hospitality* (1936): An early, lesser-known Buster Keaton, revived with a new score by Carl Davis. Clever and charming rather than hilarious, and some astonishing unforced action footage. (Channel 4, Mon, 8.30-9.45pm). *The Thin Blue Line* (1983): Hitchcock's version, still the best, with Robert Donat as the much pursued Hanny. Near perfect blend of suspense and comedy. (BBC1, Mon, 10.50pm-12.55am). First British television showing

# Handel, shouting in a white night-shirt

## Television

The posthumous game of fate or chance which pairs great composers with their 20th century biographers reaches a further round this weekend. George Frideric Handel, like Puccini, Wagner and Stravinsky before him, draws the straw—shortly before his death—held by the controversial director Tony Palmer. *God of the Sun* (BBC4, tonight, 8.30-10.40pm) is written by John Osborne but owes at least as great a debt to travel agents, wigmakers and orchestras, with richly-costumed scenes played against Handel's greatest hits at locations in East Germany, Dublin, Rome, Florence and Venice. Bedridden with soon-to-be-fatal apoplexy, induced by a Tunbridge Wells Light Operatic Society performance of *The Messiah*, the composer serves up his life to the viewer in "cold scraps of memory". Trevor Howard, shouting in a white night-shirt, is Handel.

Palmer's previous composer biogra-

phies were criticized by some as flagrant self-portraits—Puccini, for example, as an innovator confounded by crotchety critics—but the director's stated belief that tonight's film may be the third part of John Osborne's autobiography prepares the way for a portrait of Handel as patriotic artist looking back in anger. The composer might have preferred to be paired with Colin Neare, whose much-respected television life of Schubert, *Wagner's Journey*, is now joined by The Center of St Thomas's (BBC 2, Easter Day, 7.15-8.45pm), a tribute to Johann Sebastian Bach. The director has based his script around the surviving minutes of Bach's 27-year disagreement with Leipzig Town Council, a body which did for him what the off-key sopranos of Tunbridge Wells did for Handel.

Drama dominates the schedules this week. J. B. Priestley's *Time And The Conways* (BBC1, Easter Day, 9-10.40pm) is what used to be called a Play of the Month but which threatens to become, in

terms of frequency, Play of the Year.

What drama survives in the new, low-grade schedules seems likely to be big, based on famous, set-syllabus books and on BBC2. An example is Dickens's *Bleak House* (Wednesday, 9-9.55pm). Translated from page to screen by the *Tinker, Tailor, Soldier, Spy* team of producer Jonathan Powell, writer Arthur Hopcraft and composer Geoffrey Burgon, it boasts the kind of cast which makes directors smile and accountants weep. Diana Rigg is Lady Dedlock, Denholm Elliott plays John Jarndyce and Jonathan Moore appears as William Guppy.

The novelist Jeffrey Archer has something in common with Charles Dickens: both published books in magazine instalments. There, for most literary critics, the resemblance ends. Archer's 1980 short story, *Old Love*, comes to television as a two-hour film called *Love Song* (ITV, tonight, 9.45-11.45pm).

Mark Lawson

Peter Waymark

## CONCERTS

HAYDN'S RAZOR  
Today, 7.30pm, Wigmore Hall, 38  
Wimpole Street, London W1 (01-835 2141)

The Brodsky Quartet offers Haydn's dangerous-sounding "Razor" Quartet Op 55 No 2, goes on to Bach's *Chaconne* No 1 and then is joined by Barry Douglas for Brahms's *Piano Quintet*.

MAHLER I  
Tomorrow, 7.30pm, Royal Festival Hall, Belvedere Road, South Bank, London SE1 (01-828 3191, credit cards 01-828 8800)

The Mahler Festival is over at the Barbican yet the supply is maintained, with Claudio Abbado conducting the London Symphony Orchestra and Chorus in Gustav's Symphony No 2 "Resurrection".

P.D.Q. BACH  
Monday, 7.45pm, Barbican Centre, 38 Wimpole Street, London W1 (01-828 8800, credit cards 01-828 8800). The Barbican is now into a baroque series and, to represent the

ridiculous rather than the sublime end of the spectrum, presents another concert of P.D.Q. Bach, easily the least reputable member of the Bach tribe. Titles such as *Fuga Mesthug*, "Howdy" Symphony and *Royal Firewater* Music indicate what is to be expected.

REGGER'S MOZART  
Wed, 7.30pm, Philharmonia Hall, Herts Street, Liverpool (051 709 3789)

A rare chance of hearing Regger's Mozart Variations is provided by the Royal Liverpool Philharmonic under Markus Stenz. First, though, Bach's—J.S. Bach's—*Brandenburg Concerto No 5* and Haydn's Symphony No 92 "Oxford".

MALCOLM'S BACH  
Wed, 7.30pm, Wigmore Hall, 38 Wimpole Street, London W1 (01-835 2141). The hall's new harpsichord recital with a Bach programme that includes Partita No

4, French suite No 5, the Chromatic Fantasia and Fugue, and much else.

MENDELSSOHN'S BACH  
Wed, 7.45pm, Barbican Centre, Yehudi Menuhin conducts the English Chamber Orchestra and Tallis Choir in Bach's *Magnificat*, Suite No 4, excerpts from the St Matthew Passion, etc.

ISSERLIS/COOPER  
Thurs, 7.30pm, Goldsmiths' Hall, Foster Lane, London EC2 (01-837 1844)

Steven Isserlis and Paul Coker combine for two sonatas for cello and piano by Brahms, Op 38 and 99, and one by Beethoven, Op 5 No 2.

MAHLER II  
Thurs, 7.30pm, Royal Festival Hall No end to Mahler. This time it's Symphony No 7, though Claudio Abbado also conducts the London Symphony Orchestra in Weber's *Five Pieces* Op 10 and Boulez's *Notations*.

LUTOSLAWSKI  
Thurs, 7.30pm, Free Trade Hall, Manchester (061 834 1712)

Lutoslawski's Symphony No 3 is conducted by James Loughran with the Halle Orchestra, as are Beethoven's *Egmont Overture* and Schubert's Symphony No 9.

HUGH TINNEY  
Thurs, 7.45pm, Queen Elizabeth Hall, Belvedere Road, South Bank, London SE1 (01-828 3191, credit cards 01-828 8800)

Hugh Tinney, first prize-winner at the International Piano Competition in Spain last year, plays Schubert's Piano Sonata No 7, Scriabin's Sonata No 5, Chopin's Preludes Op 28.

LONTANO  
Fri, 7.45pm, Queen Elizabeth Hall  
There are some interesting titles in Lontano's programme, such as *A Day in the Life of a Mayfly* by Paya.

Max Harrison

## DANCE







## THE ARTS

## Radio

I am not really surprised that the debate about the licence fee has generally been conducted as if BBC Radio did not exist. Apart from the odd acid request to know why Radio 1 and maybe 2 as well should not take advertising - as if it were the most obvious thing in the world and there were no counter-arguments - sound broadcasting's contribution and its financial needs did not really enter into the discussion. Well, that's the way it is: radio these days in most people's minds is the obscure elder brother - worthy, even useful on occasion, but essentially unimportant.

Perhaps in a back to front sort of way radio is not the loser by this situation. There is a great deal to be said for not being in the limelight: it enables you, for example, to carry on with what you are doing without the perpetual scrutiny that gives TV its kicks - in both senses of the word. The megamass audience and the pressure to attract a million viewers to a programme that will be seen by 15 million viewers.

So the techniques that will attract the 15 millions - or are thought to - acquire unreasonable importance and we end up with a series like BBC's *The Day the Universe Changed*, which seems to me to be constructed on the principle that we will not watch anything unless it shuffles us at the speed of light from one posh and pricey location to another, and that we did not understand anything unless it is delivered to us in the James Burke style which I take to be the apotheosis of the encyclopaedia salesman. My belief is that all this vast expenditure of time and money, all this restlessness and ruthless mimicry in word and image actually obscures the subject for discussion.

Now radio is not innocent of treating its listeners as if they were encyclopaedia prospects, but it is by its nature incapable of doing so on that scale - in fact, its new comedy series, *Nineteen Ninety-four* (Radio 4, Saturday and Monday) has just taken an energetic swipe at those who try to do that. To that extent, I see it as having the edge on television. I do not know what Mr Burke's myriad viewers will have picked up by the time they reach the final episode - unless it is a pen with which to sign an order for innumerable volumes, imitation leather bound - but I am sure that it will not begin to equal the quality of understanding gained by, for example, that infinitesimal band who have been following Professor Lewis Wolpert in his talks with scientists just repeated on Radio 3. It seems likely that useful ideas - in this case about the nature of scientific discovery - thoroughly absorbed by a handful of people may in the long term be of more value than some kind of mish-mash in the minds of millions.

Often and often in other kinds of debate, I have found myself bemused and half-informed by television and only coming to better understanding when I hear the thing on radio. Kaledioscope provides an example just last Monday when Michael Oliver sat down with Lord Gower and Sir William Rees-Mogg to ask them why, if there is nothing in the accusation, the subsidized arts are complaining so vociferously about slow financial strangulation. Mr Oliver did not fail to press some hard questions, but he also allowed a cogent and coherent argument to be made as some advocates would have us believe. Because of this I shall listen to the debate from now on with a keener ear.

So radio exists and quietly thrives, but it does so in places other than the BBC and often enough with an ambition to match the best standards available. So Guildford's County Sound with *Happy Birthday*, Jack (April 5), producer, Patrick Campbell set out to emulate the radio ballad as developed by the late Charles Parker. I wish I could report success, but this account of the last moments of Jack Phillips, wireless operator of the Titanic, tried to blend highly authentic live interview with some rather inept scripting and made an oil-and-water job of it.

David Wade

## Opera

## A happy revival

Don Carlo  
Covent Garden

The last time round the Royal Opera House took the bold and, as it transpired, foolhardy step of performing *Don Carlo* in French. The motives might have been good, but the performance was not, proving that assembling a cast prepared to learn and perform their roles in the full-length Paris version of Verdi's opera was no easy matter. It was an unhappy evening too for Bernard Haitink, who was yet to prove himself as a Verdiian at Covent Garden. *Don Carlo* is now back in Italian, with Haitink again in the pit, and for all concerned it is a much more exhilarating experience.

Most of the principals are new to their roles as far as this house is concerned, among them Beana Cotrubas as Elisabetta. For a few years now Mme Cotrubas appears to have been looking for an escape route from the fragile heroines she has played so successfully and so long: Mimì, Micaela, Gilda, Violetta, Elisabetta, on this form, may well provide one of the answers. Her Queen, sumptuously dressed in what appears to be a number of new costumes, in a solitary figure, as opposed to Philip himself by the robes of state and the impossibility of love. Cotrubas, skillfully using all her artistry, both dramatic and vocal, provides the two high points of this revival.

First is the scene at the end of Act II outside the cloisters of San Yuste where Elisabetta renounces a lover, Carlo, and loses a companion, the Countess of Armaing. Cotrubas makes her sorrow and her solitude complete. Then comes "Tu che la vanità" in the final act where, at the start unsupported by the orchestra, Beana Cotrubas showed all her vocal sheer.

Luis Lima plays Carlo as a sick, anguished figure, constantly clutching his hands and clutching his heart, swooning at Elisabetta's feet when he is rejected. Those with memories of Vickers and Domingo in the part may not care for the interpretation, but it has its own validity and Lima certainly has the pure high Italianate tenor Verdi was writing for.

The two principal survivors from the French *Carlos* are Robert Lloyd's

The sumptuous Beana Cotrubas in *Don Carlo* and Edmund Barham and Stafford Dean in *The Bartered Bride*

imposingly sung Philip (who has more than a touch of Boris about him), less grey-haired than the libretto suggests, and Joseph Rouleau's Inquisitor booming into the theatre with scarcely a word audible - but then elderly inquisitors are apt to lose their teeth. Christopher Renshaw's revival put on stage a number of individuals of varying interest but does not appear to have had time to investigate the interplay between them. Bernard Haitink, though, is at his best in the scenes of personal conflict, ever attentive to the needs of his principals but also drawing some stylish playing from the Covent Garden orchestra. The missing element is the formal grandeur of Verdi's grandest opera. And that too has gone from the Vincenti production after a quarter of a century.

John Higgins

The Bartered Bride  
Coliseum

Since this is an opera in which the chorus even have to laugh in unison, there must be some little alternative to dressing them all in folk-stitch and having them look like a row of dolls in an airport souvenir shop. But one might have relied on Elijah Moshinsky to find another way, and indeed he has in his delightful new production for the English National Opera.

Broad-striped canvas curtains, hinting at the circus to come, are drawn back to reveal an airy post-impression-



ist box, with Seurat landscape on the walls and Van Gogh sunflowers around the edge of the artificial greensward. The light of a perpetual June afternoon, courtesy of Nick Chellott, shines down on the merry-makers who trickle into the space: there are indeed plenty of those central European embroidered skirts, but each member of the chorus has been given an individual costume and encouraged to develop an individual character.

They seem, indeed, a lot more solid than do the main actors in the drama, and there is a curious feeling that the simple story is being put out for two audiences: the half-real chorus and the wholly real (we hope) us. Mr Moshinsky rather emphasizes this by having Kecal look so patently a fake, an obviously bewigged and made-up mountebank. Then again, the heroine Mareška has the most blatantly folksy costume of the lot, so that instead of being individuals brought out from the uniform crowd, the principals are cardboard cut-outs seen against a thriving community.

The one exception to this is Vasek. He is the only character who is given a distinctive personality by the music, and the presence of Graham Clark in this role guarantees that all the personality and more is delivered. This is a very funny and also poignant portrayal of the child-like stuttering nincompoop, but it is not a sentimentalization: Mr Clark is too sharp in his command of timing and facial expression to let us get away with feeling vaguely sorry for him.

The young lovers are both young indeed. Penelope Thorn is singing her first major role with the company, and Edmund Barham appears in the house for the first time at all. Both were understandably anxious on Thursday's opening night, and both will surely be able to sing more relaxedly later. Miss Thorn was tempted to be too loud at times, with unpleasant effects on her intonation and colour; when she was making less effort the voice was pretty and naturally projected. Mr Barham, with his chin pressed into his chest, with the result that much of his sound seemed to remain lodged somewhere inside him.

Among the rest of the cast are Stafford Dean as a gleefully conniving, bassoon-voiced Kecal, and Patricia Payne and Patrick Wheatley as the nicely observed parents of the bride (these minor characters begin to share the individuality of the chorus). There is also a nippy circus sequence, which is just one of Mr Moshinsky's perfectly engineered set pieces: others include his long line of seated men revealed at the same point in downing their pints as the curtain opens on the second act. Remembering this, I cannot help being reminded too of how strong the choral singing is.

There is also excellently lively orchestral playing under Herbert Prikops, who has appeared here in Viennese operetta and now proves himself as diligent in bringing out the brilliance and fizzing speed of Smetana's music.

Paul Griffiths

## Television

## Still an enigma

Anyone who imagines that Johann Sebastian Bach was a remote, unworldly figure, a composer who aimed to conjure up "pure states of the soul" (Robert Schumann's phrase, which apply sums up the romantic view of Bach), should watch Colin Nears's film *The Cantor of St Thomas* tomorrow, BBC2. This dramatized documentary shows Bach in the thick of it, arguing out his rights and responsibilities with the Leipzig town council.

Nears has based his script very closely on the Leipzig records; the disputes are chronicled in all their wearisome detail, and the chronological frame of reference expands outwards (sometimes confusingly) to recall other conflicts with the authorities in Bach's earlier posts. The problem with this approach is that it neglects Bach's creative effort - an effort which must have been a fury in his first Leipzig years.

It is as if someone made a film about the National Theatre based entirely on Peter Hall's disputes with William Redden and Lord Gower. We know the trials of bureaucracy for artists; in the end we want to know what makes them surmount such obstacles, and what they achieve in spite of them. Nears' film does include some

music, splendidly staged and performed under the direction of Roger Norrington.

But because it chooses to concentrate on the church music, the film unwittingly perpetuates a very outdated notion of Bach as preoccupied with the liturgy throughout his Leipzig years. Nothing could be further from the truth: after the first six years, he poured much more energy into the secular music-making of the Leipzig *collegium musicum* with its weekly coffee-house concerts (an organization which receives not a mention in the film) and into the commercial preparation of his work for sale. The Leipzig burghers are marvellously portrayed: Brian Cox is a splendid Bach, dedicated, often grumpy, but not without humour, transforming himself from the (probably inauthentic) 1720 portrait of the composer into the stolid 1746 Hausmann portrait most convincingly.

Bach remains an enigma: there are far fewer facts with which to create a convincing biography, and far more serious gaps, than for, say, Handel. But this film reinforces the notion that he was a highly practical, highly realistic composer, and that needs emphasizing.

Nicholas Kenyon

## The doleful, gentle giant

When Olivier Messiaen's mother was pregnant, she wrote a poem, dedicated to a boy, containing the line "I feel a distant unknown music". That music and its great French composer was the subject of the 200th South Bank Show (LWT) last night. As with the David Lean homage, it was an extended - perhaps over-extended - profile. Occasionally soporific, it nevertheless succeeded in doing what is always difficult, pairing the relevant art in this case music for organ and voice, with the beauty that inspired it.

Messiaen came over as a doleful but gentle giant, at the mercy of more powerful forces like God, Nature and his wife. Born, as he says, with Christian faith, he found inspiration from the songs of birds which he believes is their attempt to imitate the natural world around them, of water dripping and the wind. His systemic notation of birdsong and his refracting of colour into notes has resulted in music without regular beat but with natural

resonance... Much of it was played last night by a former student who was also keen to play composers he believed influenced Messiaen: Debussy, for example, whose extraordinary silences had seized his imagination.

Would that such silences had seized the mind of Charles Thompson, producer of *Athos: The Holy Mountain* (C4). For 1,200 years this peninsular jutting into the Aegean has been a monastic centre devoted to a life of silence and of prayer. Today the fortified monasteries house some 2,000 monks. Women and female animals are banned. So too, until this documentary, were television cameras. What they caught last night was only a glimpse of the sanctuary and faith Athos offers because, though visually stunning, the programme failed to match the tone of its content's rigorous asceticism. The silence was broken all the time by inappropriately popular music.

Nicholas Shakespeare

Concert  
Off balanceLSO/Abbado  
Barbican/Radio 3

Any concert at the Barbican is likely to leave one speculating about the effects of architecture on musical performance, but this one did so more than most. First there was Mahler's resounding of Beethoven's *Coriolan* overture, a version made largely, I suspect, to give the piece enough force to sound as emphatic in the concert halls of the 1980s as it had done originally in less padded, less ample rooms and very definitely not intended for the sharp focus of the Barbican.

Then there was Berg, whose music continues to be the hidden theme of this "Mahler, Vienna and the Twentieth Century" festival, but is equally embarrassed by having its subtle, balanced, irrevocably teased apart.

The Beethoven/Mahler was not quite the travesty one might have wished for. Mahler did no more than other conductors of his generation and later in doubling the wind and introducing such alien instruments as the double bassoon and the B. Unfortunately Claudio Abbado's pounding on enlarged chords that resulted, though admirably faithful to Mahler's intentions, produced an odd effect in the hall. Instead of being mighty single statements, these chords were analysed into gruff conglomerates. Where the piece should have been newly impressive, one was left examining a blow-

up photograph, physically close but psychologically distant, and grainy.

Something of the same happened in the concert's bit of real Mahler: the adagio from the Tenth Symphony. To bring their sound forward for intensive examination was painfully unfair on the violas, who made magnificent efforts in their exploratory lines strung through the movement, but who had every tiny blemish detailed by the acoustics.

Other accidents were even less the orchestra's fault: the leader's instrument was obscured from me, with the result that his solos were clouded by comparison with those of the solo viola or flute.

Listening to orchestral music becomes a peculiarly self-conscious experience under such circumstances, and it should not have been a surprise to find the hall best adapted to music that has the apparent self-consciousness of seeming to take pleasure in its own colouring: Debussy's *Nocturnes* performed delightfully and freshly with the women of the London Symphony Chorus artfully dotted among the instruments.

But Mahler is not like that. One should not be so aware of the mechanics. One should not be able, though it was interesting just this once, to pick out every flavour in the huge dissonances near the end of his final symphonic opening.

The Berg part of the evening included another catastrophic adagio, from *Lulu* and the Seven Early Songs, all featuring Maria Ewing. She looked stunning in black and gold, but the vocal colouring was not quite so apt: swoop and vibrato were not effective in Berg, nor was this, however well-intentioned attempt to identify with the text by revising the rhythms.

It took the music dangerously near cabaret, and destroyed the lively anticipations written into the last number.

Paul Griffiths

## Theatre

A fine example of  
Roadhouse TudorThe Merry Wives of Windsor  
Stratford

When every other sub-division of Shakespeare's output has been shifted in place and time, it is hard to understand why his one bourgeois play, the only society we know about at first hand, has so far escaped the treatment. The job has now been done by Bill Alexander, in the opening production of the Stratford season, and readers of last Saturday's newspaper will have taken in Mr Alexander's reasons for transplanting *The Merry Wives* to the new Elizabethan Age of the 1590s.

It was a description to make you lick your lips and in most respects the show worked like a dream. William Dudley's stage is dominated by a great metal maypole festooned with Michelin men and AA signs, and revolving to bring on the self-assembling landmarks of the comedy. First to arrive is the Slender Party all packed into an open Morris with a balacava helmeted Simple (Graham Turner) at the wheel, pulling up outside the Pages' Homes and Gardens with a porch lantern gaily snapping on to greet their arrival. The Garter Inn, all mock-mahogany panelling and brass work, is a perfect example of Roadhouse Tudor. And when we finally arrive at Heren's Oak there is a skip and a Ministry of Works sign beside it.

The accompanying array of rock'n'roll skirts, draped jackets, and lived-in business suits hits its peak with Falstaff's gang, ex-black marketeers to a man, and typified by an overweight Glaswegian pistol (Campbell Morrison) bulging out of a shiny mohair suit and tipping a tiny pork pie hat to the front of his DA haircut.

Going to work on this rich terrain, Mr Alexander reshapes much of the play's scenic structure, the wives first meet under the hair dryers. Sir Hugh gives William his Latin lesson while hanging about at a bus stop on his way to the Birding party. And the Garter becomes a general meeting place like the Ambridge Bull, where Falstaff entertains the disguised Ford while other characters drop in to advance the plot over gin and tonics on the way back to their suburban nests.

The performance is highly charged but never rushed: a sure sign that comedy is under control. But as for individual

performances it would be too much to expect lookalike 1590s replicas for the originals. The closest identification comes from the two wives: both highly respectable and house proud despite their urge to rock the domestic boat. Tripping about in high heels and tight skirts Janet Dale and Lindsay Duncan make a powerful seductive team: but it is always clear that Miss Dale (Mrs Page) is the brains of the outfit, and the languidly drawing Miss Duncan (Mrs Ford) is going along for the ride.

Otherwise power of performance has little to do with these off-period actors. Trevor Martin returns to the role of the host with full Elizabethan lung power despite his mono-gammed blazer. There is a superb Doctor Caius from David Bradley who plays consistently against the stereotype of the inflammable Frenchman and, most arresting of all, Sheila Steafel's Mistress Quickly simply reconfirms her as our reigning female clown - a tottering factotum taking her bribes in miniature whiskies invariably left helplessly lost when the scenes change and last seen hobbling into the forest as a fairy with a bad case of corns.

Where the scheme breaks down is in the person of Falstaff, as rapacious invasions by the aristocracy were not a regular feature of post-war bourgeois life. Peter Jeffrey floridly encased in a canary coloured waistcoat and voluminous plus fours does all he can to domicile the knight in Gerard's Cross, and the effect is to diminish him into a mere saloon bar bouncer.

He notched up some good business in the courtship scenes arriving with chocolates but unable to follow Alice from the waltz into the cha-cha, but by far his funniest scene is as the old woman of Brainford when he sheds his 1590s costume altogether and makes a terrified circuit of the stage under constant belabouring with a warning pan by the enraged Nicky Henson.

Mr Henson shows at his best and his worst as Ford. His strength is in attack; arriving at the head of his posse like a trench-coated security man and ransacking the place in a style of incurably self-destructive aggression, but in his disguised scenes with Falstaff when his comic task is to react to the scenes remain stony and the scenes fall flat. However, in most respects this is a great night out.

Irving Wardle

Los Lobos  
Mean Fiddler

The current wave of media interest in Los Lobos may seem difficult to understand. The portly, middle-aged looks and traditional Tex-Mex music of five chicano musicians from east Los Angeles hardly match received expectations of what constitutes a fashionable group in 1985.

Their performance in Harlesden, however, provided some explanations. The unusual ethnic origin of the group is a refreshing novelty. They played a selection of songs rooted in

the richly diverse Latino rock/R&B tradition; cut-time polkas, cajun, country and zydeco songs were performed using a variety of instruments including accordion and lap steel, while many of the lyrics were sung in Spanish. In contrast, conventional electric guitar instrumentation was used with equal facility for numbers of a more familiar nature to the rock milieu.

But perhaps the most striking feature of the performance to an audience jaded by exposure to so many examples of derivative pre-fab modern groups, was the casually achieved standard of excellence that Los Lobos

consistently displayed, a sure indicator of a band who are the "real thing".

The telepathic rapport between guitarists Cesar Rosas and David Hidalgo, particularly evident in the frenetic R&B of "Don't Worry Baby", is the result of more than 10 years' playing nightly in the clubs and bars in Los Angeles.

The Mean Fiddler, with its rough-hewn timber pillars and unlikely hunting trophies on the walls, resembled a low-life Texan bar room and, its small dancefloor crammed to capacity, proved the ideal location for this sort of performance.

David Sinclair

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No.	Company	Year price or loss
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OVER FIFTEEN YEARS

No.	Company	Year price or loss
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No.	Company	Year price or loss
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1984/85 High Low Company Price Change % P/E

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No.	Company	Year price or loss
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2	Readington	
3	Gumma (A)	
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5	Bulmer (HP)	
6	Greenall Whiskey	
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33	Emers Lighting	
34	Newman	
35	BICC	
36	Logica	
37	GEC	
38	Ennerp Serv	
39	Dowling & Mills	
40	ELECTRICALS	

### CHEMICALS, PLASTICS

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## FINANCE AND INDUSTRY

Executive Editor Kenneth Fleet

# Jobless down 56,000 thanks to the weather

Unemployment figures contain something for everybody. The latest figures for Britain carry the good news up front. The 56,084 fall in the raw "headline" total in March was the biggest March drop, on the present basis, since 1971 and, ignoring changes in definitions, the biggest March decrease since the Second World War.

Employment Secretary Mr Tom King, led his comment on the figures with the drop in the headline total, describing it as "a significant improvement in recent months". He should have ammunition for more of the same in the next three months. Barring disaster, the raw unemployment total should fall by 80,000-100,000 during the April-June period.

That would take the total comfortably below 3.2 million, compared with a March level of 3,267,592, and the January record of 3,340,958.

Comforting though this may be, the underlying unemployment trend should really be the one to watch. In March, the seasonally adjusted rise in adult unemployment was just 2,600, compared with increases of 20,000 in February and 17,500 in January.

However, the March improvement clearly reflects an unwinding of some of the bad weather boost to the jobless total in earlier months, as is clearly demonstrated by the flows on and off the register and the regional unemployment figures.

Flows off the unemployment register, in other words people getting jobs, fell to an unusually low 228,800 for adults in January, before recovering to a more normal average of 375,000 in February and March.

Sharp unemployment increases in certain regions earlier this year, notably East Anglia, the West Midlands and the South West, were largely reversed in March, supporting the argument that the January and February snows were a key factor.

It will require a run of low increases before the Department of Employment statisticians change their current estimate of an underlying rise of 10,000 to 15,000 a month.

Last month's Budget for jobs is unlikely to make much discernible impact until next year at the earliest. The Budget changes in national insurance, designed to encourage employers to take on more low-paid workers, do not come into effect until October. The Youth Training Scheme's extension from one to two years is scheduled to take place in April 1986. The extra 100,000 places on the Community Programme will mainly take effect next year. The Treasury's figures suggest that the extended Community Programme and Youth Training Scheme will reduce unemployment by more than 150,000 in two years' time and by nearly 200,000 by spring 1988. No forecast is provided of the one-year impact on unemployment.

Time delays on employment-boosting measures are all very well when, as was the case in the Budget, the Chancellor's main aim was to be seen to be doing something, while keeping financial markets happy with a suitably tight fiscal stance. The danger is that their effect could be swamped by the continuing rise in the size of the potential workforce and, just as important, the expected slowdown in economic growth in 1986.

We are now in the fourth year of an economic recovery, which is estimated to have begun in the spring of 1981. In that time the adult unemployment total has risen from 2,362,200 to the March 1985 figure of 3,146,600, an increase of 784,400 or 33 per cent.

The hope must be that the 3½-4 per cent growth in gross domestic product being forecast for this year at last begins to eat into unemployment. If not, the modest job measures contained in the March Budget will be just the beginning.

## Fashion set for buying in

The enthusiasm of companies to buy in their own shares appears to be quickening. The enabling legislation was introduced in the 1981 Companies Act, but it was not until special tax relief was introduced in the 1982 Finance Act that the idea became attractive.

The two most famous proponents of the buy-in are the General Electric Company and J Rothschild Holdings. Jacob Rothschild's company was in the market again last week snapping up 250,000 of its shares for cancellation. Since the company went liquid, through selling its 24.9 per cent stake in Hambro Life for £165 million and

then the merchant bank, Charterhouse Japhet, for £155 million in January, it has bought back 4.85 million shares.

The rationale is that the asset value of removing shares can be increased by buying in the market at below asset value. J Rothschild has the permission of shareholders to buy up to 100 million shares or a hefty 22.9 per cent of total equity.

GEC is an equally obvious candidate, sitting on top of a cash pile of £1.6 billion. Since last December it has spent, by its standards, a modest £154 million, buying in 66.7 million of its own shares. It has permission to buy up to 250 million shares, or 9 per cent of the total equity, with a view to boosting the company's earnings per share.

Despite these examples, the main beneficiaries of the buy-in are smaller and often unquoted companies.

G R Holdings, a small quoted leather and fur processor, has announced it will seek shareholders' consent to buy up to one million shares or 23 per cent of the total. Its earnings per share peaked in 1981 and have since declined, although assets of nearly 400p compare with a share price of 23½p.

The effect of buy-ins on the share price can be mixed. G R's shares were up 5p on Thursday, but those of J Rothschild and GEC have slipped during the purchases. Mr Rothschild is particularly anxious that his share price should not take on the flavour of an investment trust and trade at a big discount on assets, but February purchases were made at 108p and the latest at 102½p against the January estimate of 128p of assets per share.

The tale is worse at GEC where the first buy-ins were at an average 223½p and the latest at 187p. The shares are now 180p, indicating that perhaps the market is less than excited about companies that feel they need to buy in their own shares.

## Government Broker plays safe

The Government Broker contained his recent passion for exotic funding instruments on Thursday and trundled out a fairly prosaic new issue - £400 million of Treasury 3 per cent 1989. The stock, which is specifically designed for the high taxpayer, is offered for sale by tender on Thursday, fully paid at a minimum price of £79, and dealings start on Friday.

The Government Broker is clearly playing it safe by offering a specialist stock to the public on a fully fledged tap basis, even though institutions are unlikely to be interested. If it sells out on application, that counts as a win. If, on the other hand, there are few takers, the stock can always be peddled out over a period of time, and operate as a tap in the conventional sense of the term.

Nevertheless, the issue does have its piquant points. It is plainly designed to replace Treasury 3 per cent 1985, which matures on May 21, and goes ex-dividend for the last time on April 15. Nominally, there is £1.25 billion of the maturing stock in issue. Either the authorities have been especially active in buying in the maturing stock, and thus only need to offer £400 million by way of replacement, or they are funding only part of the maturing balance by design, leaving scope possibly for more tranches later.

Interest in the fresh funding moves was relatively restrained on Thursday, it being a day of near rest for the market. Analysts' attention in any case is continuing to focus on the apparently intractable divide between the Government's inclination to cut interest rates and the Bank of England's well-publicized preference for a more gradualist approach to lower rates, which makes debt management and controlling the money supply so much easier.

Stephen Lewis, of Phillips & Drew, for example, is now convinced that the authorities would welcome fresh interest by the market in the performance of MO, or money GDP as target variables. Any switch in attention away from EM3, which is most sensitive to sales of gilt-edged, would give the authorities a welcome breathing space from having to sell enough to mop up excess bank lending as well as to public sector's borrowing needs. They might then be able to ease up on the funding programme, while letting the bill mountain run off. Any overshoot in EM3 would be of less consequence, if the market, having been focused on EM3 by the Treasury, could now be convinced that other variables were more important.

# Saatchi seeks £100m for expansion as profits soar

By Cliff Feltham

Saatchi and Saatchi the London advertising agency, is asking shareholders for close to £100 million to help fuel its phenomenal growth rate. The cash call is accompanied by news of further acquisitions across the Atlantic and a forecast of more than doubled profits for the current year.

The massive spending spree, chiefly in the United States, shows no signs of tailing off and the latest takeovers are aimed at strengthening the group's involvement in the sales promotion and design fields.

In asking shareholders to open their chequebooks, brothers Maurice and Charles Saatchi are estimating that profits before tax for the opening half of this year were not less than £15 million, double the same time a year ago. Earnings a share are 39 per cent higher at 25.5p.

For the full year to September the company is looking towards a total of not less than £38.3 million, an increase of 109 per cent, with earnings a share



Maurice (left) and Charles Saatchi forecasting a full-year profit of at least £38.3 million.

likely to be 30 per cent higher at 36.7p.

The groups says that further margin improvements in its United States and international advertising operations contributed to the rise in profits.

Since last September Saatchi and Saatchi has spent an estimated £100 million on acquisitions, mainly involving the purchase of the US management consultants May Group, the marketing consultants,

as General Electric, IBM, 3M, and Proctor and Gamble.

Marlboro's revenues have been increasing at the rate of 15 per cent in the last five years and are expected to top £33 million in the current year.

A smaller deal involves Siegel and Gale, which is in the corporate communications field. It has recently designed a new logo for 3M, a new credit card for MasterCard, and has just been asked to redesign and simplify income tax forms for US citizens. Once again the final payment is geared to future profits, but is not likely to exceed £3.3 million. Pretax profits for the last year were £300,000.

The cash-raising exercise from Saatchi and Saatchi is in the form of rights issue in convertible preference shares - five new £1 convertible shares for every two ordinarys. They carry a dividend of 6.3 per cent and can be converted into ordinarys between 1989 and 2015 at an effective price of 950p.

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## IN BRIEF

### Enterprise buys stake

Enterprise Oil, privatized last summer, has emerged as the buyer of the near 5 per cent shareholding in the Tricentrol oil group, built up by Akroyd and Smithers, the jobbers.

Akroyd, pressed by Tricentrol to explain its share stake, eventually disclosed that the shares had gone to a client of James Capel, the broker.

Capel has not commented publicly, but has apparently informed Tricentrol that Enterprise is the client concerned.

Rumours that Enterprise plans a bid for Tricentrol have circulated in the stock market for some time. Tricentrol's shares rose 17p to 250p on one share on Thursday.

### Dibbs quits BA

Mr Alexander Dibbs, aged 66, deputy chairman of British Airways, is retiring a year ahead of schedule. His resignation will take effect from May 3. British Airways, which is to be privatized shortly, claimed that there was nothing untoward in the departure.

### Bid rejected

Allied Textiles' board has rejected the £50 million bid from London & Midland Industrials, the industrial holding company, and urged shareholders to take no action. The board believes the value and form of the offer are inadequate and unsatisfactory.

Tempos, page 25

Charter Consolidated is laying off a substantial proportion of the 300-strong workforce employed at Gashell & Chambers, its bar equipment offshoot in Croydon, south London.

### Profits down

Ash & Lacy, the perforated metal galvanizing group, has reported a drop in pretax profits for 1984 from £3.4 million to £2.9 million. Turnover rose from £27.6 million to £32.6 million. The final dividend is maintained at 13p to make a same-again 20p for the year.

Tempos, page 25

### BL talks

BL and Honda are discussing ways to strengthen their relationship, a Honda spokesman said, but denied any agreement on the joint development of compact cars.

## Sharp rise in money supply boosts dollar

From Bailey Morris, Washington

The dollar, bolstered by a big gain in the United States money supply, continued its recovery against the yen yesterday in a trend which could spread to Europe next week when trading resumes on Tuesday.

Analysts said yesterday's dollar price of 254.70 yen in New York, up from Thursday's close of 254 yen, indicated continued gains in the weeks ahead when judged in the context of two consecutive days of strong trading earlier in the week.

"The fact that we have had two strong days in a row for the dollar suggests it is going to be stronger in the weeks ahead even though we may test the downside one more time", Mr Jeff Brummette, of Irving Trust, said.

The pound was being quoted yesterday at \$1.985, having fallen more than one cent the day before.

After the \$2.8 billion rise in money supply announced late on Thursday, the dollar firmed against most currencies on speculation that the Federal Reserve Board may be forced to

tighten credit conditions, thus boosting interest rates.

But recent minutes of meetings of the Fed's open market committee and statements by members of the board, which acts as a central bank, do not support such action.

The powerful open market committee, which meets periodically to review monetary policy, adopted a very cautious line at its last meeting, reflecting its concern over the recent slowdown in the economy.

At the same time, influential members of the board, citing their concern over the erratic dollar and the sharp slowdown in manufacturing, have indicated that they are unlikely to rein in the economy while these conditions exist.

Mr Paul Volcker, the central bank chairman, has questioned the reliability of recent money supply data and its relevance to the economy. Other Fed officials said the wide swings in money supply data last year, which showed growth well over the targets set by the central bank, were aberrations.

# A new investment company aiming at a balance of capital growth and income through investment in Scandinavia



(Incorporated as a public company with limited liability in the Isle of Man on 13th March, 1985 under the Companies Acts 1931 to 1982 - No. 26082)

Issue of up to 20,000,000 Participating Redeemable Preference Shares of 1p each at £1 per share payable in full on application

Since 1980, dramatic development in the Scandinavian stock markets has taken place which has greatly improved the potential so far as the international investor is concerned.

Scandinavian industry has in recent years experienced a period of rapid development and change, with a particular emphasis on the growth of technology-based industries. The Scandinavian stock markets now offer opportunities for investment not only in a variety of well known companies of international stature, but also in numerous smaller companies with high growth potential that are not yet well known outside their domestic markets.

The Fund aims to provide a vehicle through which investors can take an interest in a variety of companies selected from among the whole range of those whose shares are available to international investors on the Scandinavian stock markets. With its close connections in all the Scandinavian countries, both through the Directors and through Hellerup Bank A/S, the Investment Adviser, the Fund is well placed to make the most of the opportunities.

Copies of the Prospectus may be obtained during normal business hours on any weekday (Saturdays and bank holidays excepted) until 23rd April 1985 from

Hellerup Bank Trust Corporation (I.O.M.) Limited  
Victory House, Douglas, Isle of Man  
Telephone: 0624 24111 Telex: 627408

OR FROM

Laurence, Prust & Co  
Basildon House, 7-11 Moorgate, London EC2R 6AH

Applications to subscribe will be considered on the terms of the Prospectus alone.  
The closing date for applications is 23rd April 1985.  
The minimum investment is £1,000.

**MANAGER**  
Hellerup Bank Trust Corporation (I.O.M.) Limited  
Victory House, Douglas  
Isle of Man

**INVESTMENT ADVISER**  
Hellerup Bank A/S  
Ostergade 16, DK-1100  
Copenhagen K, Denmark

**SECRETARY, REGISTRAR AND ADMINISTRATOR**  
Tynwald Managers  
(Incorporated in the Isle of Man)  
Victory House, Douglas  
Isle of Man

**CUSTOMER AND BANKERS**  
Williams & Glyn's Bank  
(I.O.M.) Limited  
Victory House, Douglas  
Isle of Man

Hellerup Scandinavian Fund Limited ("the Fund") is an investment company incorporated and resident for taxation purposes in the Isle of Man. The Fund will operate in a similar way to a unit trust in that it will issue and redeem Participating Shares at prices based on their underlying net asset value.

It is expected that the Participating Shares will be listed on The Stock Exchange, London, with effect from 1st May 1985.

The Fund will aim to achieve a balance of capital growth and income through investment in Scandinavia.

The Directors intend to pay 10 per cent to 20 per cent of the Fund's assets will be invested in Danish and Finnish bonds and the balance in equities, spread between the Danish, Finnish, Norwegian and Swedish markets.

The Fund is intended to appeal to both private and institutional investors in a variety of countries and to Scandinavian expatriates who wish to take a diversified stake in the development of Scandinavian stock markets.

The Fund will apply for certification as a "disclosed" fund under the provisions of the United Kingdom Finance Act 1984.

Not less than 85 per cent of the net income of the Fund will be distributed by way of dividend.

To: Hellerup Bank Trust Corporation (I.O.M.) Limited, Victory House, Douglas, Isle of Man

Please send me ... copy(ies) of the Prospectus and application form for Hellerup Scandinavian Fund Limited

Name .....

Address .....

Postcode .....

## Leyland Paint to merge with Kalon

In what amounts to a reverse takeover, the Leyland Paint and Wallpaper Group is planning to merge with the privately owned Kalon paint business to create a combined operation with turnover of £80 million and a workforce of 1,300.

Leyland Paint called a halt to dealings in its shares - which, at 34p, value the business at around £5 million - Thursday while the reorganisation details are worked out.

Kalon, based in Yorkshire, made profits before tax of £2.75 million last year on sales of £58 million.

Leyland Paint, which recently hived off its wallpapering business for £3.3 million, made heavy losses in 1982 and 1983 but returned to profit in the first half of 1984 with £92,000 after tax and extraordinary charges.

## MARKET SUMMARY

STOCK MARKETS		SHARE MOVES		CURRENCIES	
FT Ind Ord	982.5 (+8.0)	UP:		London:	
FT All Share	N/A	M&P Corp	19 +4	£: \$1.950 (-0.0170)	
FT Govt Securities	80.76 (-0.09)	CPU Corp	46 +6	£: DM 3.7900 (+0.0020)	
FT-SE 100	1278.5 (+3.7)	Weeks Ass	18 +2	£: SWF 3.2150 (+0.0080)	
Bargains	25.761	Bentalls	89 +6	£: FF 11.5750 (+0.0250)	
Dataseam USM	112.85 (+0.12)			£: Yen 304.10 (-2.85)	
New York		Bristol Oil & Min	24 +2	£: Index 78.3 (-0.8)	
Dow Jones	1,258.05 (+0.99)	Cookson Grp	889 +5	New York:	
Tokyo		Thermal Sc	275 +20	£: \$1.2040	
Nikkei Dow	12,827.10 (-56.18)	Empire Stores	112 +8	£: DM 3.1750	
Hong Kong		Welpac	14 +1	£: Index 148.9 (+1.5)	
Hang Seng	1,471.25 (+20.90)	Falcon Res	487 +30	ECU 20.587813	
Amsterdam	203.5 (+0.4)	Common Bros	78 +5	SDR 20.805883	
Sydney: AO	842.0 (+0.3)	Sangers	63 +5		
Frankfurt					
Commerzbank	1194.7 (+3.2)				
Brussels:					
General	279.17 (+8.39)				
Paris: CAC	215.7 (n/c)				
Zurich:					
SKA General	340.40 (n/c)				
GOLD		DOWN:		INTEREST RATES	
London fixing:		Intervis Video	4 -1	London:	
am \$317.00 pm \$316.75		Resource Tech	37 -5	Bank Rate 13 3/4 - 13%	
close \$317.50 \$318.00	2263.75	Maimmet Hids	31 -4	3-month Interbank 13 3/4 - 13 1/2%	
New York: \$317.85		Mill Isolator	25 -3	3-month eligible bills	
Comex:		Bilford Dock	55 -6	buying rate 12 1/4 - 12%	
		IM Steam Packet	111 -12		















## FAMILY MONEY/2

## Danish bank launches fund from IOM

The Danish trading and investment bank Hellerup Bank A/S is launching an offshore investment fund called the Hellerup Scandinavian Fund. It is incorporated in the Isle of Man, and is aimed at private and institutional investors who are looking for a broad international base for their portfolios. It is also expected to catch the attention of expatriate Scandinavians in Britain.

The fund managing director, Mr Ross Wilken, plans an investment policy that will enable the fund to strike a balance between capital appreciation and income, investing about 20 per cent of the assets in fixed interest bonds issued in Denmark and Finland, with the balance spread between equities traded on the Copenhagen, Helsinki, Oslo and Stockholm stock exchanges.

No investment will be of more than 10 per cent in any one company, and no more than 10 per cent of the total will be invested in unlisted unmarketable investments. Dividends of 85 per cent of the net income will be paid twice yearly in February and August.

The fund is open to offers for a minimum of 1,000 shares until April 23, and will be floated on the stock exchange on April 24. Enquiries to Laurence Prust and Co, Seaside House, 7-11 Moorgate, London EC2R 6 AH. Tel: (01) 606 8811.

## Signal Life advisers pay

The unfortunate investors in Signal Life who lost all their money when the company failed are pressing ahead with their fight for compensation. Two more cases against professional advisers who recommended the bond to clients are due to be heard - the first in May at Cardiff.

Some investors have already been compensated by their advisers. Latest to receive a payout is Mr John Tucker, of

Wadebridge in Cornwall who has received a cheque for his original capital, plus interest, plus costs, from his advisers. Others who have paid up include brokers Reed Stenhouse, Standard Chartered Bank and Barclays Bank.

## Investors' aid

The latest edition of the unit trust book, "Bible," the Unit Trust Year Book 1985 provides a mass of statistics on performance, information on trusts, fund managers, special schemes, available and the like.

With nearly 750 unit trusts to choose from, constructing your portfolio can be almost as difficult as picking shares. The book, at £18.50 is not cheap, but is essential for anyone who takes unit trust investment seriously. Copies are available from Financial Times Business Information, Publications Department, 12 Clerkenwell Road, London EC1M 5SA. Tel: (01) 251 9321.

## Gross interest

Holders of two long-dated gilts will now be able to have their interest paid gross. Stocks on the National Savings Stock Register pay interest gross, unlike those bought through a stockbroker, where dividends are paid net of basic rate tax. Two long-dated gilts - 10 per cent Treasury 1996, and 2 per cent Index-Linked Treasury 1996 - have been added to the register.

If you bought through your broker but would like the dividends paid without deduction of tax, you can apply to have your holding transferred to the register where dividends will henceforth be paid gross. New buyers who want gross dividends should buy through the post office.

## Better deal

Investors in the Alliance Building Society's Premier account will enjoy improved terms to allow withdrawal either on three months' notice without loss of interest, or immediate withdrawal with the loss of 90 days' interest. The society, run by Mr Roy Cox, is based at Hove.

## Futures gamble

Commodities have been a bit of a graveyard for investors in recent years, but if you are prepared to take a chance, a new account from E. Bailey Commodities is interesting.

It is a fixed term, one-year futures account, and its predecessors have all shown profits ranging from 101 per cent for the first account in 1978 down to 51 per cent for the 1983 account. The 1984 account has shown a loss - 61 per cent - reflecting the depressed state of the market.

Minimum investment in the E. Bailey Commodities account is £2,000. Brokerage is charged to the fund, but there is no sales or performance fee. Details from E. Bailey Commodities, Ltd., International House, 1 St Katherine's Way, London E1 5UN. Tel: (01) 481 1712.

## Charity benefits

Charitable Insurance Services, a non-profit making organisation established to help charities and their supporters by arranging insurance and investment services, has launched Growth and Income Portfolios based on selected top-performing unit trusts from the Profitic Group, (a subsidiary of Provincial Insurance).

Investment in the growth portfolio is divided equally between the Profitic Special Situations, International, and Technology trusts, which between them gave an average growth of 168.2 per



Mr Roy Cox: Premier account improved

cent over the last three years. The income portfolio is divided between the Profitic High Income trust, which takes one-third, and the Extra Income trust, taking the remainder, with an estimated gross of 5.72 per cent.

Charitable Insurance Services donate a minimum of one half of any commission paid on the sale of investments to the charity of the investor's choice, as well as any part of the commission not used up in administrative costs.

For further information contact Charitable Insurance Services, Devon House, 24/26 Station Road, Teignmouth, Devon, TQ14 8PE. Tel: Teignmouth (06267) 6676.

## New growth fund

Continental Life has joined the unit trust market with the launch of a growth fund through its new group company, Continental Life Unit Trust Management. Called the Continental Life Growth Fund, the new trust will only lend to investors now, and there is once again a delay of

six to eight weeks in obtaining a mortgage from the Woolwich, says the monthly commentary.

The message, very definitely, is to shop around. There is a colossal variation in rates for the same mortgage. On an endowment mortgage of £30,000, it is possible to pay anything from 11.5 per cent (Eagle Star) to 17.125 per cent (Eagle Star) for the month is to look at some of the smaller societies. They can be highly competitive.

The monthly tables cover all available sources of house purchase finance. They also indicate loan availability - useful if you are in a hurry. Further details from Bay's Guides Ltd., Churchfield Road, Chalfont St. Peter, Bucks. SL9 9EW. Tel: Gerrards Cross (0753) 884417.

## Line-up of brokers

Not every stockbroker is interested in taking on private clients, but the latest booklet from the Association of Investment Trust Companies lists all stockbrokers, nationally, who are prepared to accept private clients.

The list has been prepared specifically for the private investor who does not already have a stockbroker, and those investors who are looking for a stockbroker who is knowledgeable about the investment trust sector.

This simple to use booklet explains how to go about choosing a broker, and having made your choice, the sort of questions that you should ask. The list indicates whether the firm offers a specific investment trust advisory service. It also details firms which lay down minimum amounts for their client accounts and for bargains. The minimum commission each firm charges on small bargains is also given.

Copies of the booklet are available free from the Association of Investment Trust Companies, Park House (8th Floor), 16 Finsbury Circus, London EC2M 7JJ. Tel: (01) 588 5347.

## Loans tightening

With the normal seasonal upturn in mortgage demand getting under way, home loans are becoming a little more difficult to obtain, according to the latest edition of Bay's Mortgage Tables.

Nationwide will only lend to investors now, and there is once again a delay of

## Higher standard

Cooperative Bank's Cheque and Save interest-bearing current account which was introduced in 1982, has attracted higher balances than expected, and as a result the standard interest rate on balances over £2,500 will from today be raised to 14 per cent.

Balances between £500 and £2,500 will still earn 12 per cent, and the account has all the normal current account facilities of cheque book, cheque guarantee card, and the possibility of a Visa credit card. Interest is calculated daily and credited quarterly.

No interest is given on balances of less than £500, but the account is undoubtedly a very attractive opportunity for two-income families, or anyone who regularly leaves a moderately large balance in a current account.

## Charges out

Our apologies to the unit trust managers M & G, Allied, TSB, Abbey and Garmore for printing incorrect average annual charges on their unit trusts the week before last.

The correct average annual charges for these group's unit trusts is around 0.75 per cent to 0.8 per cent. Depending on the trust, the annual charge may be between 0.5 per cent and 1 per cent. In our original report the decimal point was misplaced.

## Pick of the pension managers

What kind of investment adviser would you like to manage your pension fund? According to actuarial consultants Cubie Wood, who surveyed the performance of 750 funds last year, the right answer is a specialist investment house. Insurance companies are the last choice.

The disparity in performance is not, however, large. Funds managed by specialist houses turned gained an average 22.3 per cent. Not far behind came banks with 21.6 per cent, and stockbrokers with 21 per cent. Direct investment produced an average 20.7 per cent improvement and merchant banks 20.3 per cent.

Insurance companies segregated funds made only 19.2 per cent and insurance company managed funds only 19.1 per cent.

One reason for insurance companies poor showing is that they traditionally hold large amounts of property, and property was a bad performer. Cubie Wood also warns that within each category there are successful and unsuccessful managers. Rather than choosing by category, investors should select their management house evaluating its individual characteristics and performance.

All 756 funds produced an average performance last year of 20.2 per cent, a healthy margin over inflation.

## Weakened dollar takes toll of US trusts

The pound did not just make headway against the dollar last month. It advanced against a whole range of major currencies, including the yen, the Deutschmark and the Swiss franc.

However, it was the change in fortune of the dollar that has made the most noticeable impact on the 1985 unit trust league table. At the beginning of March, funds investing in America scooped all but one of the top 20 places. Now, a month later, only two remain.

The worries that unsettled the dollar also spilled over into Wall Street. Reflecting the downward trend of both currency and share prices, many US invested trusts were sharply lower. This was particularly so in the smaller company and technology sector.

Schroder US Smaller Companies dropped 16.2 per cent over the month, while GT Technology and Growth was 16.7 per cent lower. The wooden spoon for the sector was earned by Aitken Hume American Technology, which registered a 20.4 per cent price fall.

The yen had been expected to be a prime beneficiary of a weaker dollar. Instead high British interest rates attracted stronger support for the pound, pushing it up nearly 10 per cent against the yen over the month.

Current value of £100 invested over 3 months to April 1, 1985	
FUND	VALUE
TR Spec. Opp.	128.1
FS Balanced Grth.	127.8
Oppenheimer UK Grth.	127.1
Simon & Coates Spec. Sits.	126.8
Bishopsgate Prog.	126.6
BS America	121.4
Govett UK Spec. Opps.	120.9
Temple Bar Rec.	119.4
EFM Capital	119.1
Lawson Amer. Grth.	118.9

Offer to offer price basis - net income reinvested.  
Source: Planned Savings.

This jump completely subverted the rise in the Tokyo stock market, as far as the British investor was concerned.

A number of home-based trusts did much better than the trend. Simon & Coates Special Situations scored a 7.9 per cent improvement, while Mercury Recovery was 9 per cent higher.

The top performer was TR Special Opportunities, which soared 17 per cent. Part of the increase was due to the fund moving from a bid to an offer price valuation basis, following the disposal of some institutional holdings which dated back to the fund's origin as part of an investment trust.

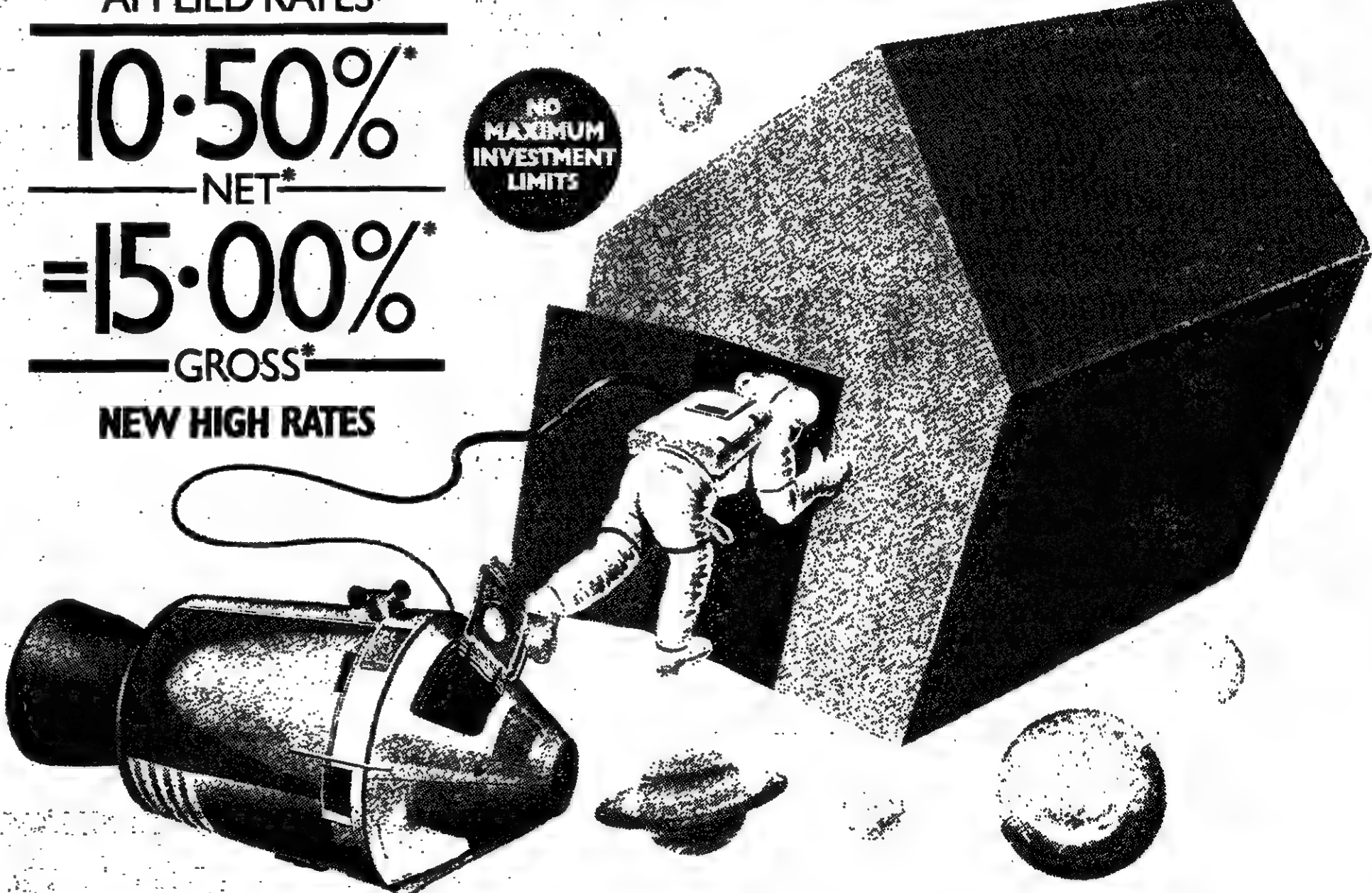
Mike Hockings

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\*All interest rates quoted subject to variation. Current interest rates are as follows: 10.50% net applied rate, 15.00% gross when tax is paid at the basic rate. This in turn gives compounded annual rates of 10.78% net, 15.39% gross when half-yearly interest is credited to the account.

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Signature(s) \_\_\_\_\_

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£2,000 - £9,999	" " " 2.25%	10.50%	15.00%
£10,000 - £250,000 (incl)	" " " 2.5%	10.75%	15.36%

\*Gross equivalent where basic rate tax paid. Rates may vary.

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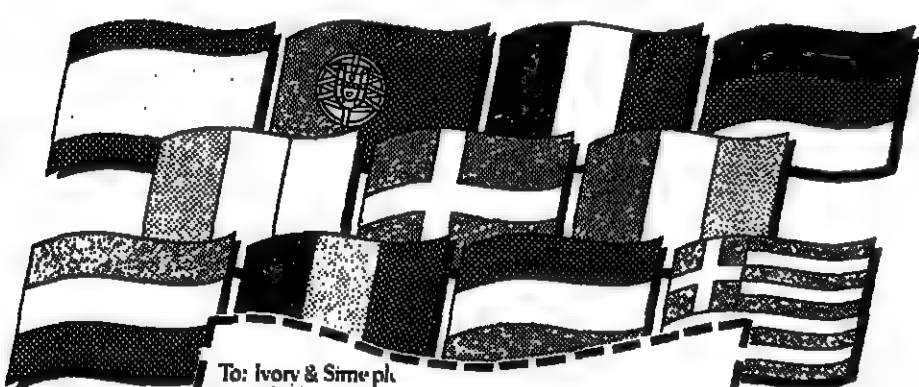
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# Tyndall

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# Top earners face hard option

## NATIONAL INSURANCE

The whole of the salary of top earners becoming liable to the employer's portion of National Insurance contributions at 10.45 per cent has sent shock waves through those companies which employ a substantial number of such people. The move will hit small companies with highly paid directors. But they have the option to pay a dividend instead of a salary if directors and shareholders are the same people. This may be considered by some companies in spite of the downside risks. It would be an odd turn-up if a tax inspector tried to show a dividend as salary.

There may be two alternatives for pure employees. The first is to seek out tax-effective perks, the other is to go self-employed. If as an employee you are thinking of taking in exchange for a perk a cut in salary which could conceivably be restored you should be careful. The 1970 case of *Heaton v Bell* favours the Inland Revenue.

As for going self-employed. There are many disadvantages not the least being VAT. And the Revenue does not like to let people out of the PAYE system. In recent years the Revenue has attacked Fleet Street workers, the film industry, musicians, the advertising industry, GCE examiners, temporary secretaries and North Sea divers.

A parliamentary question on February 27 last year requested the Chancellor to publish the

general criteria used by tax inspectors for distinguishing between employment and self-employment for income tax purposes. The answer was vague, indicating that the matter has been independently established by the courts as a matter of general law, and that the criteria include such questions as who controls the manner in which the duties are performed, who bears the financial risk, who supplies equipment, and how the payment for services is made.

## It might not even help for somebody to form their own company

It went on to indicate that none of these criteria is conclusive in itself, and the importance of any single factor may vary from case to case. However, it was indicated that the Revenue was preparing a guidance note which would help taxpayers understand the issues. The guidance is still awaited.

It might not even help for someone to go freelance and form their own company - a route frequently taken in the past. The Revenue has signified that it will use the regulations requiring that tax be deducted under PAYE if someone is under the general management and control of someone other than his immediate employer.

If the immediate employer is the newly-formed personal company, and if the other person is his former employer, then the former employer will

still be liable to apply PAYE. So far the Revenue has only threatened the use of this regulation in cases involving the film industry. But there is no reason why the principle should not be applied in other cases.

By the same token it cannot be expected that the Revenue will accept that the same person can act both as employee and as an independent contractor to the same employer. The 1983 *Employer's Guide to PAYE* states that "casual payments to existing employees for occasional overtime or extra duties with the same employer (but outside the scope of normal duties) should be included in the gross pay".

Not many employers take advantage of the invitation in the PAYE guide to ask the inspector for a ruling as to the status of a particular employee, nor would they normally ask the DHSS about National Insurance contributions - particularly where a former em-

ployee is being floated off to freelance.

The employer probably has a lot more to gain than the employee. As soon as someone goes freelance, the employer is relieved of obligations under employment legislation, pension provisions, statutory sick pay and NI contributions. By contrast the new freelance moves into a world without security of employment where it may be immediately necessary to register for VAT, acquire other clients and pay for all administrative and office expenses which had been provided in the past. All these disadvantages would have to be heavily outweighed by the new freedoms, including the choice of time and place of work.

Tax rules for the self-employed are nowhere near as beneficial as is sometimes thought. While it is true that it is easier to claim deductions, this can only follow after an expense has been incurred

which might well have been borne by an employer before.

On the plus side, the lower NI contributions (which can now be partially offset against tax) and the previous year basis of assessment, after the first year, which does allow for some delay in tax payment when net profits are going up, can help the sense of independence which many most appreciate.

The new NI contribution proposals do have one beneficial side effect for groups of companies. It has, in the past,

## Benefits will replace cash in future pay negotiations

been necessary to ensure that the payroll was operated by only one company in the group because the concept of grouping for NI contribution purposes is unknown, and therefore each company is required to operate the contribution ceiling of £13,780 of salary separately. That ceiling has now no practical relevance for employers and the employees is always able, eventually, to reclaim the NI contributions over-deducted.

Saving employment costs will therefore have to rely in future on substituting benefits for cash pay awards, making pension schemes non-contributory and the like. It will, in time, be worth it - 10.45 per cent of high-flyer's salary could mount up to an appreciable sum over the years.

David Tallon



## Children's nest egg

A savings plan encouraging mothers to use their child benefit to provide a lump sum for the child at a later date is on offer through brokers Ogden Binge, Northern and Partners. The scheme called the *Mothers Gift Plan*, is basically a 10-year profits endowment with the top-performing life office, Clerical Medical and General.

To demonstrate the benefits of taking this long-term approach, it is estimated that the minimum £10 a month policy taken out when the baby arrives, to mature when the child reaches 18, would produce a cash sum of £26,419 at 18.

The policy is written on the mother's life with the child as beneficiary; if the mother dies before maturity, the plan continues without any further payments. "A monthly premium equivalent to the current child benefit of £6.85 a week would provide a tax-free lump sum of more than £26,000 for the child at age 21 for a total outlay of £7,956, assuming that Clerical Medical's current level of bonuses continues", says Mr David Ogden. Details from Ogden Binge Northern and Partners, 4 Dowry Square, Bristol.

Tony Samstag

## How to do yourself a disservice and end up flat broke

### LEASEHOLDS

Owners of leasehold flats who withhold service charges in order to persuade the landlord to do his bit may be in for a shock. Under the terms of many leases, unpaid service charges are treated as rent, and the owner can lose possession of the flat.

In theory, at least, a flat worth many thousands of pounds could therefore be repossessed for a trifling sum. In practice it is more complicated than that, but still potentially sticky.

If the landlord wants to play tough, a typical county court summons will observe that if you are the lessee agreed by covenants in your lease "to pay the service charges at the time and in the manner therein provided", in default these charges will be recoverable as rent in arrears.

"If the rent or any part of it is in arrears and unpaid for 21 days, the plaintiff (your landlord) can re-enter the premises, is entitled to forfeiture of the lease, possession of the premises, and judgment for arrears, mesne profits, interest and costs."

These profits are both "mesne" and nasty. The expression refers to the quite logical predicament of the landlord. He can hardly charge you any more rent if he is to take possession of your flat on the grounds that you are no longer a tenant because you break the terms of your lease by not paying the rent.

But it is, legally speaking, his assumption that the flat has become his property immediately he took out the summons. Rent will therefore be charged, on a daily basis, from the date of the summons and based on the value of the flat.

## Matters can be settled by a quick phone call

commercial assessment of what the flat could fetch at rental. In central London, for example, the rent can be astronomical.

Up to the very minute of the court hearing, you are protected by the absolute "defence of tender" - that is, you can pay up, and the landlord is obliged by law to accept your payment. In that way, the matter can usually be settled by a quick telephone call and a cheque in the post.

The principle of defence of tender is based on the self-evident fact that "it would be absolutely monstrous to take back an asset of those dimensions for a small sum". Mr Jack Apfel of Nigel Willis & Apfel, central London property solicitors, says: "No judge in the land would rule forfeiture on these grounds."

But, he adds, defence of tender will not necessarily protect you from liability for court and legal costs incurred by the landlord in taking out the summons. And "if you are idiot enough to insist on your day in court without tender, you could well lose the flat".

Does that mean that you, the

owner of the flat, have no real power of coercion over your landlord's service charges above and beyond the cumbersome machinery of a tenants' association, if it exists, or going to law yourself?

If your lease does have one of those clauses treating unpaid service charges as rent in arrears, it means, says Mr Apfel, precisely that.

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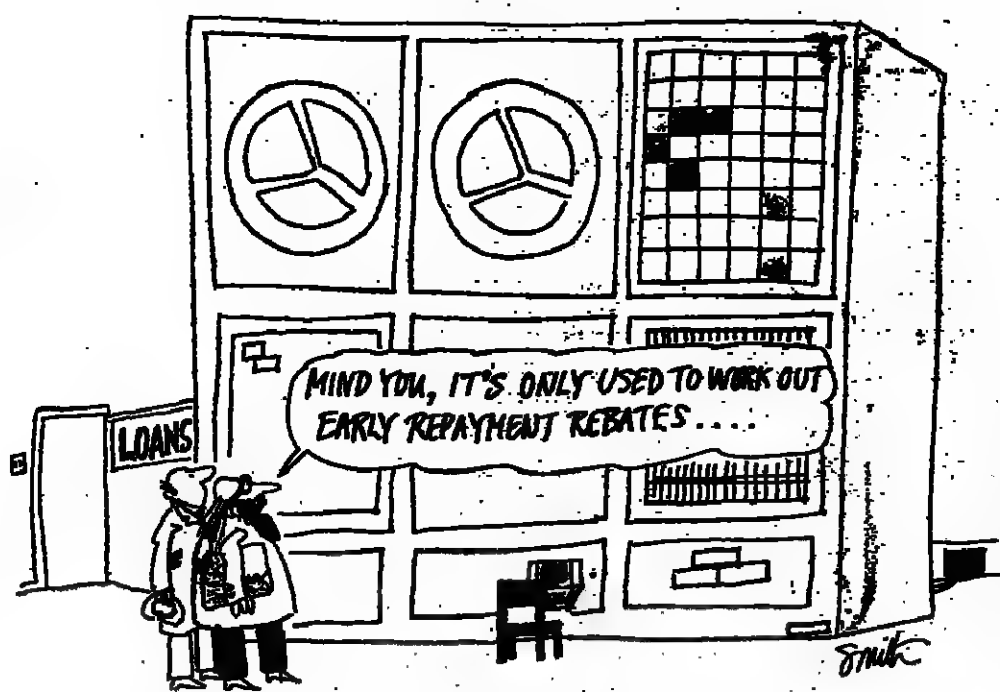
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## FAMILY MONEY/4



## Early payers protected by new regulations—if they're good at maths

## CREDIT

May 19 will usher in more changes for some people than the Budget. On that day a weighty slab of new provisions under the 1974 Consumer Credit Act comes into force, the most important of which are the regulations relating to early repayment of a loan.

Up to now, anyone lending money could penalise those who repaid their loans early, but from May 19 there are formulae for determining how much a lender can charge for early repayment.

Consumers are entitled to a rebate for early settlement on credit agreements, except for running credit such as a bank overdraft or credit card loan. Even if the customer is forced to settle the full amount early because he has defaulted, he will still be entitled to the appropriate rebate.

The calculation of the

amount of rebate allows the credit company to recover some of its costs which would normally have been spread over the whole term of the agreement. The rebate is calculated as if the settlement was two months ahead for agreements of five years and under, and one month ahead for agreements of more than five years.

### The calculations are a little complex

The calculations are complex to say the least, and most people with a bank or finance house loan will have to rely on the fact that large institutions will have the resources to ensure that any rebate due is correctly worked out.

If you have a loan from some other source and you want to repay it early, your best bet is to ask the lender if your rebate has been calculated according to the

Consumer Credit Act provisions.

Those who are good with figures may work it out for themselves (you will need 'O' level maths at least).

Regular instalment credit is the most common, and the formula for determining the rebate on the outstanding instalments looks like this:

$$m(m+1) \times K$$

$$n(n+1)$$

where  $m$  = the total number of instalments not yet due at the settlement date (taking into account the deferment rule),  $n$  = the total number of instalments payable, and  $K$  = the total charge for credit on which a rebate is allowed.

So if a loan for £1,000 is agreed to be repaid by 36 monthly instalments of £48, starting one month after the date of the loan, and the customer decides to settle the loan at the end of the 30th month, when six monthly instalments are outstanding, the rebate is:

$$\frac{36(36+1)}{20} \times \frac{36 \times £48 - £1,000}{1,332} = £788$$

or  $\frac{36(36+1)}{20} \times £728 = £10,93$

So the total amount repayable is  $£6 \times £48 - £10,93 = £277.07$ .

If you have followed that, then the formula for working out the rebate on early repayment of a single lump sum is a child's play.

Here, the rebate is pro rata except that the settlement date is calculated as if it was two months hence (for agreements under five years).

If, for example, a loan of £160 is made on December 20 and it is agreed that it will be repaid by payment of £185 on September 19 - 273 days later, and the customer settles the loan on May 1 after 131 days, when 142 days are outstanding, the rebate is:

$$\frac{81}{273} \times \text{interest (£25)} = £7.42$$

As the interest in this case is £25, this works out at £7.42. The customer pays interest on 61 extra days (two months) so the rebate is calculated on  $142 - 61 = 81$  days.

### Other changes in the Act straightforward

Other changes in the Consumer Credit Act which come into force are straightforward by comparison.

The first sign of a change for most people will be a letter from their bank if they have a joint bank account asking for exemption from the need to send two separate statements to each of the joint holders.

Clearly, many couples living together happily, will not want their bank to waste money sending out two statements. But on the signature of just one of the account holders, the bank can continue to send the statements to both parties jointly. None of the banks is taking the option of just sending the statement to the person who has not signed away his or her rights.

The legislation also touches on hire purchase agreements, mail-order and store credit, and pawnbroking. Consumers will have the right to cancel credit or hire agreements signed in their own homes in the same way as hire purchase agreements.

Under the new legislation, consumers who have had face-to-face discussions with a salesman and sign the agreement at home, get a five-day cooling-off period from the time a second notice of the terms of the agreement is sent out, which will be within a week of the first agreement being signed.

If the credit or hire companies fail to inform consumers about their right to cancel agreements, then they lose the right to enforce any of the terms of the agreement.

Vivien Goldsmith

## Cutting time limit smooths the way to a stake in prosperity

## PROFIT-SHARING

Anyone who is a member of a company profit-sharing plan will be heartened by the Budget concession for members of these schemes.

In the past, if you were allocated shares in your company under an approved profit-sharing scheme you had to hang on to them for at least seven years. If you cashed in before then you would be liable to income tax on profits.

The Chancellor has reduced this retention period from seven to five years. The new regulations will come into force for anyone selling shares after the 1985 Finance Bill receives the Royal Assent in a few months' time. The reduced retention period will apply to shares already held, as well as later allocations.

Profit-sharing schemes should not be confused with the more popular share option schemes which the Chancellor updated in last year's Budget. These allowed companies to give employees the chance to share in the company's prosperity without being taxed heavily.

In the past, beneficiaries of share-option schemes were subjected to high rates of tax but this is not the case with the Chancellor's new approved share-option scheme.

In general, share-option schemes work in this way: The company asks to the employee "at any time during, say, the next 10 years, you can acquire a fixed number of shares at today's price".

If the shares increase in value, the employee can exercise his option by buying the shares at the original lower price and make an immediate profit by selling them. If he acquires the shares he may choose not to sell immediately and hope the price will increase further. If the

shares do not increase in value, he is free to do nothing and the option will lapse.

Employee share-options granted outside an approved scheme can result in a heavy tax bill for the employee at the wrong time. Even if the purchase price of the shares is their value when the option is given, income tax must be paid on the profit when the option is exercised, even if the employee keeps the shares and does not have the cash to pay the tax.

For example, if 100 shares are bought for £1 each when they are worth £5 each, the paper profit of £400 is liable to income tax. For options granted since April 6 1984, the income tax must be paid shortly after the income tax year in which the shares are purchased. In addition, if the employee decides to keep the shares, even

### Options must be for all on similar terms

future growth in their value can sometimes be liable to income tax.

Under an approved scheme, these harsh tax consequences can be avoided. So when the employee exercises his option he will not pay income tax. In most cases he will only pay capital gains tax at a minimum rate of 30 per cent and possibly less when he sells the shares.

For example, if the shares in the above example were sold one year later for, say, £700, there would then be a capital gain of at most, £600 on which tax of only £180 or less, or none at all, might be paid.

One kind of approved share option scheme was introduced in 1980. With this type of scheme, share options can be granted which allow employees to acquire the shares for a price which can be as little as 90 per cent of the value of the shares when the option is granted.

The employee must take out an approved Save As You Earn contract with the Department for National Savings or a building society to pay for the shares, and the amount produced at the end of the fifth or seventh year of the SAYE contract limits the amount of the option.

With a current maximum monthly SAYE contribution of £100, the largest value of shares which can be optioned if the employee pays the full market price is £7,400 after five years or £8,800 after seven years. Moreover, the scheme must make options available generally to all full time employees on similar terms, with variations allowed only for things like salary and length of service.

The 1984 approved share-option schemes are meant to achieve similar taxation benefits but the approach is fundamentally different. Options can be granted on a selective basis so that companies can choose who gets them. There is no SAYE contract and the maximum limits imposed by the Inland Revenue are much higher, being the greater of £100,000 or four times the employee's salary. This limit applies to the value of shares under unexercised options, measured when the option was granted.

Therefore, more options can be issued when the old options are exercised. Because these options are likely to be given to senior executives, the 1984 scheme is sometimes introduced at the same time as a scheme for the employees as a whole.

It was intended that 1984 options should be a short to medium-term incentive but they should not replace annual remuneration. Consequently, the tax benefits are only given if the option is exercised between three and 10 years after it is

granted. Moreover, if an employee exercises an option and obtains the tax benefits, he must wait another three years before he can do it again.

The prime objective of a 1984 scheme must be to provide the benefits of share options and the Inland Revenue will not allow any extraneous features in a scheme. The scheme must also be parochial in the sense that options can only be given in the company itself or in related companies and can only be given to the company's own directors and employees or directors and employees in its group.

The approved schemes do not allow shareholders in family companies and other companies with few shareholders to distribute their shares within the family or to create substantial

### Scheme popular in the smaller companies

shareholdings through approved share-options.

Because of the need to state the price of the shares when the option is granted and for that price to be not less than the market value of the shares at that time, unquoted companies would frequently have to agree the value of their shares when they grant options.

Nevertheless, experience, for example in the US has shown that the share-option can be a well received incentive, not only to key employees in medium-sized and large, quoted companies, but particularly for employees in small, perhaps young, companies, whose growth prospects, with hard work, are good. This might be particularly true where a Stock Exchange listing or entry to the Unlisted Securities Market is a possibility in the future.

Bernard White

## Leeds has a winner on offer

Investors will have difficulty keeping up with the best building society deals on offer, as every day produces a rash of new accounts.

For anyone with £10,000 or more to invest the new *Limited Edition* account from Leeds Permanent, paying 10.75 per cent net of basic rate tax, looks a winner. It is a two-year term share which guarantees that the differential over the ordinary share rate of 8.25 per cent will be maintained.

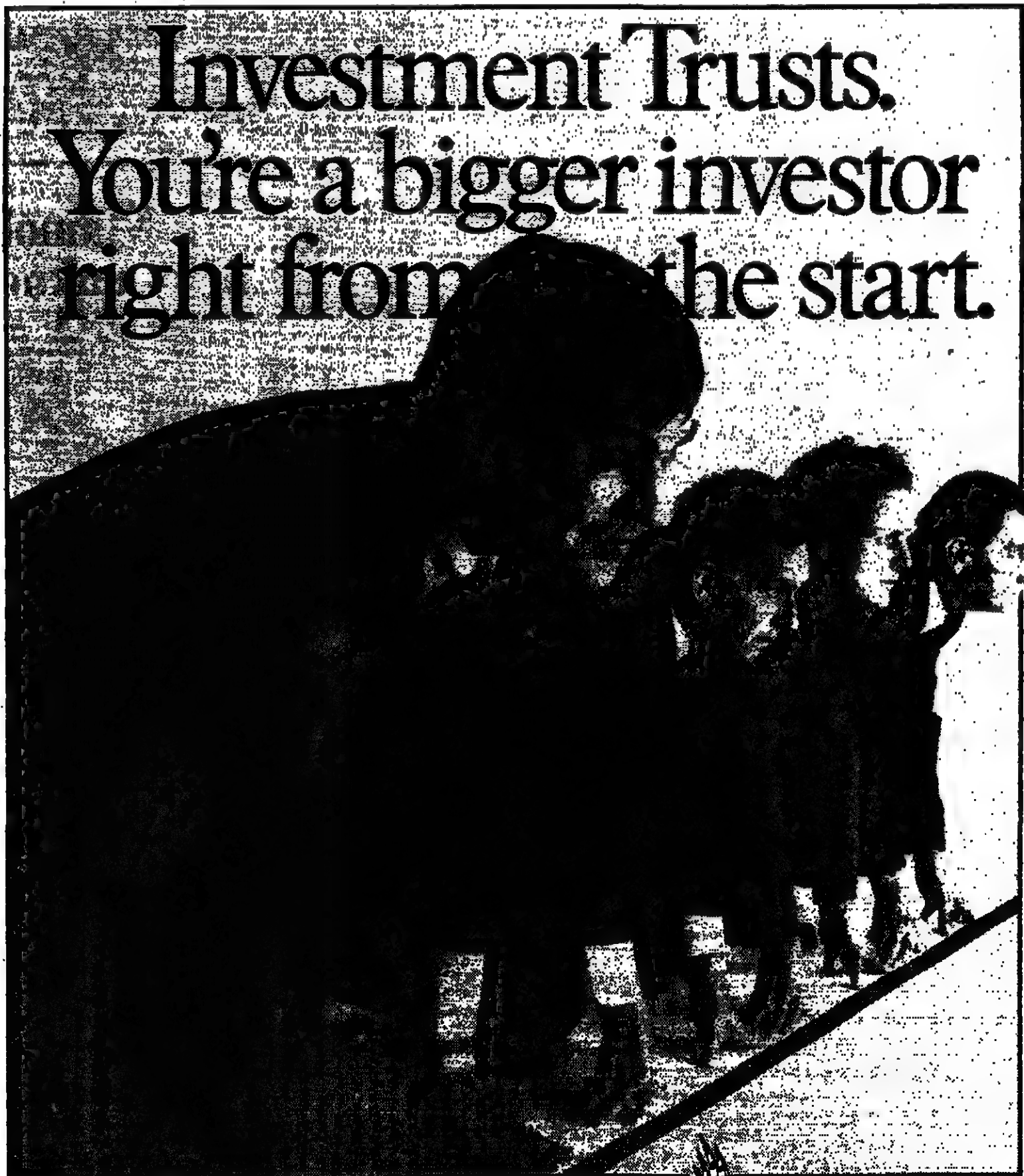
Withdrawals can be made without loss of interest if you are prepared to give 90 days' notice, or you can withdraw money instantly and suffer the loss of 90 days' interest. The account is open for a limited period only.

The *Liquid Gold* account looks good, too, paying 9.75 per cent on balances over £500 or 10 per cent (net of basic rate tax in both cases) on balances over £10,000.

However, this is still not quite so attractive as the 10.25 per cent on offer from Cheltenham and Gloucester's *Gold Account*, and the minimum investment has been reduced from £1,000 to £500. Withdrawals can be made without any notice at all and without penalty, making this one of the most convenient accounts on offer.

Like the new Leeds account, *Midshires Building Society* has come up with a similar concept, named the *Gift Edged Bond*. A two-year term share, it pays 10.5 per cent net of basic rate tax, and the differential of 2.25 per cent over the ordinary share rate is guaranteed for the term.

You can make instant withdrawals provided you are prepared to suffer the penalty of 90 days' loss of interest, or if you give 90 days' notice, there is no penalty. Minimum investment is £500, but if you invest £1,000 or more you can take interest monthly.



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Banks

RUGBY UNION: ENGLAND SELECTORS GATHER AT CARDIFF AND BATH

# Martin wants to make up for last week's mistakes

By David Hands, Rugby Correspondent

There is extra zest in the Easter club programme this year with the knowledge that Wales and England have yet to select their sides for the final five nations championship match on April 20 in Cardiff, English selectors will be present at Cardiff where the Barbarians are the visitors, and at the Bath Recreation Ground, where Bristol expect a warm reception.

At both grounds the same position may well be under scrutiny. Boyd, the West Hants pool full back, is due to make his first appearance for the Barbarians today while Martin, the present England incumbent, will want to erase some of last week's unhappy memories in Dublin with a sound all-round performance for Bath.

Derek Morgan, the chairman of England's selectors and tour manager in New Zealand, was immensely encouraged by the

## Tourists take seven uncapped players

By David Hands

Ireland will take seven uncapped players on their five-match tour of Japan next month, an opportunity for broadening the experience of some who were on the fringes of the season's triple crown-winning squad. However, three players who contributed to Ireland's cause this season - Sexton and Kearney from the pack against Australia and Moroney (in the centre against France) - have been omitted.

Claran Fitzgerald will captain a 26-strong party, managed by Ireland's senior vice-president, Dick McKibbin, and coached by Mick Doyle. All 15 players who ensured the triple crown and this season's five nations championship by beating England last weekend are available, as are the six replacements for that match.

Among the replacements is Rainey, the Lansdowne full back who kicked Ulster's winning goal against the Australians last November, and the experienced utility back, Finn. The itinerary

13-7 win obtained by the English Students over the Welsh Students in Swansea on Thursday evening, the first English win in four years. Inspired by Moore, the Nottingham hooker, whose club colleague, Hodgkinson, controlled matters from stand-off half, the English Students played with great spirit against a home side containing two full internationals.

Those seeking clemency for April 20 may note that the English Universities also beat their Welsh counterparts last month. At Swansea, David Holdstock, the Nottingham wing, scored one of the better tries of the season and Hodgkinson kicked a penalty and two dropped goals. John scored Welsh try and Thorburn kicked a penalty.

Another full back from an under-rated club, Vale of Llangrann, takes the representative spotlight on Wednesday when

## RAF's two targets

By Peter Marston

With the inter-services championship and the Windsor Life Trophy at stake, the Royal Air Force look capable of achieving a double victory by taking on the Royal Navy in the last of the services tournament matches at Twickenham today.

The Navy's defeat by the Army last week was in part due to an inadequate performance by their forwards, a view endorsed, apparently, by Commander Tony Hall, the Naval selector, who in replying to his media made five changes to his team.

Outside the scrum, the RAF's position at centre and scrum-half appears on the left wing.

In the Air Force's match against the Army, which they beat by 15 points to 12, Underwood was totally ignored: which was baffling, as well as being a tactical blunder. In choosing the same team for today's encounter, no doubt the Air Force will have revised their battle plans so as to include Underwood.



Cardus: Contributed to three of the early tries

## Barbarians heap the misery on Penarth

By Gerald Davies

Penarth, who have to look back to October, against Llanelli, for their last success, since when they have had to suffer many defeats of 50 points or more, succumbed again on a dank, dismal day. Although the Barbarians first failed to score a half-century, they nonetheless ran out considerable winners by four goals and six tries to a goal and two tries.

The visitors with a breeze at their backs, immediately established their authority at scrum and line-out, carving out openings almost at will, although there was no smooth link between Laporte and Moon.

Cardus, in particular, had such an expert eye for an opening that he brushed aside would be tacklers with ease and played a prominent role in three of the early tries.

Peace and Rees forced the rock from which Wyllie scored the first try in the sixth minute. By half-time the accumulating score was only marginally away from the advance.

MOTOR RACING

## Johannson replaces suspended Bellof

Rio de Janeiro (Agence) - Kim Tyrrell has suspended Stefan Bellof for tomorrow's Brazilian Grand Prix after a "difference of opinion". The Tyrrell team have replaced him with Stefan Johansson, the Swedish driver who is under contract to Tolman.

Johansson drove for Tyrrell in four grands prix last year after Martin Brundle was injured at Dallas. The Tolman team are not competing because they have been unable to sign on with any tyre manufacturer.

The McLaren team, which won last year with Alain Prost and went on to win the constructors' title, are aware that it will be together in 1985. "Everyone will be looking to see as full as on our faces," Ron Dennis, the director of the McLaren team, said.

GOLF

## Clampett wins drop on Faldo and takes an early lead

From Mitchell Platts Greensboro, N Carolina

Nick Faldo completed a second round of 73 in the Greater Greensboro Open on the Forest Oaks course here yesterday. It gave him a 36-hole aggregate of 146, although Bobby Clampett made significant progress by making a 70 to his opening round of 68 for a halfway total of 138.

On the outward half Faldo was compelled to be patient. Clampett, with whom he was playing, overtook the green at the fourth and the ball finished close to a newly planted tree. Bob Gilder, who was also in the group, and Faldo felt that Clampett should not receive a free drop but the Californian insisted on calling for a ruling and he was eventually allowed to drop without penalty.

Faldo, following his opening 73, made an adventurous start to his second round. He escaped with a par at the first by virtue of threading an excellent three iron low under the branches of trees and onto the front edge of the green. Then he gathered a birdie at the long second which he reached with a driver and a three wood.

But he was deep in trouble again at the third after driving left and into rough. From there he pulled a five iron and the ball clattered into the trees. He had no option but to escape sideways so that he was still 70 yards from the green. Then he hit a sand wedge to 10 feet and holed for a five, when a six or even a seven had appeared more likely.

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RUGBY LEAGUE

## Boos for Wembley-bound Wigan

By Keith Macklin

While Hull Kingston Rovers were centring away with their home game against Featherstone Rovers, the annual sound of Wigan supporters booing their Wembley-bound team was heard at Central Park yesterday. Wigan's previous place to the double were shattered and St Helens emerged as the biggest challenge to Hull Kingston Rovers as they won 30-19 before a holiday day crowd of 20,000.

The derby of the home supporters crossed Wigan to pull back from 1-18 to 13-18 at half-time

CYCLING: HERNE HILL EVENT ABANDONED



Martin Pockett leads going into the last bend of the White Hope sprint in one of only two finals completed in the international meeting at Herne Hill, London, yesterday because of rain. Pockett, however, was beaten by Stuart Bryden, of Glasgow, who became the first Scot to win the title. (Photograph: Frank Baron).

CRICKET

## Hadlee and Coney to the rescue

Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago (Reuters) - The West Indies captain, Viv Richards, criticized at the Queen's Park Oval pitch after the drawn first Test match against New Zealand.

Richards complained that the bounce of the pitch was inconsistent and urged groundmen and administrators to "get their acts together and prepare good wickets".

West Indians made little headway in their grasp yesterday when New Zealand were struggling at 83 for five in their second innings after being set 307 for victory.

But a defiant, stick-wielding partnership of 72 between Coney and Hadlee pulled New Zealand out of trouble and denied West Indies victory.

Richards said he was impressed with Hadlee's innings. "I think it was a little bit unexpected of him. Normally, he is a kind of cavalier player," he said. The New Zealand captain, Howard, praised Coney and Hadlee for their crucial knocks.

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MOTOR RALLYING

## Waldegaard opens up Safari lead

Nairobi (Reuters) - Bjorn Waldegaard, of Sweden, led the 38 survivors in the Kenyan Safari after yesterday's 1,030-mile first leg, from Nairobi to Mombasa. Bad weather looks likely to make the second leg even more punishing than the first.

Waldegaard leads despite problems with a slipping alternator belt which stopped him using all his lights. At one point the engine of his Toyota Celica TC Turbo also cut out. He is ahead of the West German, Erwin Weber, who has surprised everyone by driving his Opel Manta 400 into second place, dropping only 76 minutes on his first world championship rally.

All the leading drivers, said the first leg had been faster than ever. But the roads, after heavy recent rain, were much rougher. Thirty three of the 71 starters either retired or failed to reach a control on time and were disqualified. Even worse weather is forecast for the second leg.

TENNIS

## Sundstrom through in a storm

Monte Carlo (Reuters) - The Swedish defending champion Henrik Sundstrom and the top seed, Ivan Lendl, of Czechoslovakia, showed admirable control on a blustery day to reach the semi-finals on the Monte Carlo Open tournament yesterday.

Sundstrom, who defeated Lendl in the quarter-finals on his way to the title last year, dispatched the seeded West German Michael Westphal 6-4, 6-2 and Lendl overcame the Italian Francesco Panzani 6-2, 6-1.

The gusty wind posed particular problems in the opening match and Sundstrom, the third seed, said it was no use seeking guidance from the way flags were waving on the fringes of the court.

Sundstrom, who broke his opponent's service three times in the second set, said he was pleased with his game. Lendl, the French Open champion, short of practice on clay, was also happier with his performance today after somewhat laborious wins over the American qualifier Lawson Duncan and Sweden's Jan Gunnarsson in his two previous rounds.

IN BRIEF

## Hughes still in hunt

Eugene Hughes, an Irishman, came back against Steve Newbury to keep alive his Embassy world snooker championship hopes at Preston yesterday. Newbury, from Neath, twice held leads, at 2-0 and 4-2, but at the interval in the final qualifying session, he was trailing 5-4. Danny Fowler, of Worsnop, had the highest qualifying round break of 137.

SCOTCH: D. Reynolds leads M. Gwynne (Card) 5-1; H. Hughes leads S. Newbury, 5-4; D. Martin leads D. O'Donnell, 5-2; A. Williams leads P. Fagan, 5-2; P. Fagan leads D. Fowler, 7-2.

YACHTING: Britain's representative at the world youth championships in Switzerland in July will be Andrew Beadsworth, of Chelmarsh SC, in the single-handed Laser class and Adrian Stead and Eddie Wilkinson, of Parkstone YC, in the double-handed 420 class, the winners of the UK youth championships sailed at Rutland this week.

LEADING POSITIONS:

1. B. Waldegaard (Sweden) 2. E. Weber (Germany) 3. J. Gunnarsson (Sweden) 4. M. Gwynne (Card) 5. S. Newbury (Card) 6. D. Martin (Card) 7. P. Fagan (Card) 8. D. Fowler (Card) 9. A. Williams (Card) 10. H. Hughes (Card) 11. S. Reynolds (Card) 12. M. Westphal (Card) 13. D. O'Donnell (Card) 14. J. Lendl (Card) 15. I. Sundstrom (Card) 16. F. Panzani (Card) 17. E. Reynolds (Card) 18. M. Gwynne (Card) 19. S. Newbury (Card) 20. D. Martin (Card) 21. P. Fagan (Card) 22. D. Fowler (Card) 23. A. Williams (Card) 24. H. Hughes (Card) 25. S. Reynolds (Card) 26. M. Westphal (Card) 27. D. O'Donnell (Card) 28. J. Lendl (Card) 29. I. Sundstrom (Card) 30. F. Panzani (Card) 31. E. Reynolds (Card) 32. M. Gwynne (Card) 33. S. Newbury (Card) 34. D. Martin (Card) 35. P. Fagan (Card) 36. D. Fowler (Card) 37. A. Williams (Card) 38. H. Hughes (Card) 39. S. Reynolds (Card) 40. M. Westphal (Card) 41. D. O'Donnell (Card) 42. J. Lendl (Card) 43. I. Sundstrom (Card) 44. F. Panzani (Card) 45. E. Reynolds (Card) 46. M. 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rv-am

**ITV-am**

**6.15 Good Morning Britain**  
presented by Mike Morris  
begins with a cartoon; news at  
6.30, 7.00 and 8.00; sport at  
6.34 and 7.04; cooking at 7.30;  
travel advice at 7.45. The  
guests include Jill Bennett.

**8.30 The Wide Awake Club**

**ITV/LONDON**

**9.25 Cartoon Time. 8.35 Peter and the Magic Egg, narrated by Ray Bolger. 10.00 BMX Free-Final. Five top riders compete for the UK BMX Freestyle Championship title.**

**10.30 Film: Houdini the Magician (1979), starring Anthony Hopkins. A made-for-television adventure about a man who developed special powers after being raised by monks in the Tibetan mountains. Directed by Harry Falk.**

**12.15 World of Sport, introduced by Dicke Davis. The line-up is: 12.20, 1.25 and 3.20 Motor Cycling from Donington; 12.50 News; 12.55 On the Ball with Ian St John and Jimmy Greaves; 1.45 The ITV 5pc: the 1.50, 2.20 and 2.50 from Newcastle and the 2.00, 2.35 and 3.10 from Kempton 3.45 Half-time scores and reports; 4.00 Wrestling: two bouts from Southern; 4.45 Results.**

**5.00 News and sport.**

**5.05 Blockbusters.**

**5.35 Chips. Health club thieves are in the sights of the California Highway Patrol policemen.**

**8.30 The Price Is Right. Game show presented by Leslie Crowther.**

**Michael Praed: ITV, 7.30pm**

**7.30 Robin of Sherwood. A double episode in which the redoubtable Robin and his band are urged to help the villagers of Uffcombe who are being terrorized by flying demons on horseback. (Crackle).**

**8.30 News and weather.**

**8.45 Plays: Love-Song, by Paul Alberman, based on Jeffrey Archer story, starring Michael Kohnen, Constance Cummings, Diana Hardcastle and Maurice Denham. How a mutual loathing and academic rivalry turns to love. Directed by Rodney Bennett. Followed by London news headlines.**

**1.45 Peggy Lee and Roberta Flack in Concert at City Hall. A concert recorded last autumn in Sheffield City Hall where the two peerless singers were joined by the top names from the world of jazz and popular music including Gerry Mulligan, Brook Benton, Buddy Greco and Stan Getz.**

**2.45 The Seven Deadly Sins. A group of students discuss slith.**

**3.15 The Underneath. A**

Constance Cummings, Maurice Denham: Love Song (ITV, 9.45 pm). And  
Trevor Howard: God Rot Tunbridge Wells (Channel 4, 8.30 pm)

BBC 2	CHANNEL 4
<b>9.00 Ceeffaz</b>	<b>1.05 Black and White and Read All Over.</b> Children's books series (r).
<b>1.25 The Sky at Night.</b> Patrick Moore talks to Dr Jim Emerson about the achievements of the Infra-Red Astronomical Satellite (r).	<b>1.35 Film: The Great Zigzag!</b> (1936) starring William Powell and Myrna Loy. Biographical film tracing the American showman's career from fairground Barker to Broadway musical producer. Directed by Robert Z. Leonard.
<b>1.45 Film: The Ghost of St Michael's</b> (r) (1941) starring Will Hay and Charles Hawtrey. Midship life at a school evacuated to a remote castle on the Isle of Skye. Directed by Marcel Varnel.	<b>4.45 Dangerous Journey.</b> Part seven of the eight-episode dramatization of John Bunyan's <i>A Pilgrim's Progress</i> .
<b>3.05 The Day the Universe Changed.</b> James Burke talks about the time when it was discovered that the world was round (r).	<b>5.06 Brookside.</b> A compilation of the week's episodes.
<b>3.55 Film: The Flower Drum Song</b> (1961) starring Nancy Kwan and James Shigeta. A Rogers and Hammerstein musical about the romantic intrigue caused by the arrival in San Francisco's Chinatown of a young immigrant girl from Hong Kong. Directed by Henry Koster.	<b>6.00 The Max Headroom Show.</b> A new rock video series. Among those featured in this programme are Macro Mad, King Kurt and Cabaret Voltaire.
<b>6.00 The Lions of Korea.</b> A documentary about George Adamson and the lions of Kenya. Koratia, a lioness, and her cubs are being threatened by a rogue lion who has already killed Koratia's first litter. Should George lure them back to his camp compound and safety or should he let Nature take her course?	<b>6.30 The Story of Abba.</b> A profile of the Swedish group who shot to fame after winning the 1974 Eurovision Song Contest, making more than 20 hit records. The programme includes interviews with the quartet and clips from their concerts.
<b>6.50 News and sport.</b> Weather.	<b>7.25 News summary and weather</b> followed by <i>K2 - The Bluebe Summit</i> . A documentary made last summer by Kurt Demberger and Julie Tullis when a Swiss expedition was planning an attempt on the second highest mountain in the world.
<b>7.05 Film: Inside Daisy Clover</b> (1965) starring Natalie Wood, Christopher Plummer and Robert Redford. Set in Thirties Hollywood this is a tale of a young girl whose dreams come true when she becomes a star of the screen. But her instant success does not bring the life she thought it would bring. Directed by Robert Mulligan.	<b>8.30 God Rot Tunbridge Wells</b> by John Osborne, starring Trevor Howard. John Osborne's first screenplay for television is built around the last seven days of George Frederic Handel's life when it is supposed that he had repaired to his bed after a particularly disastrous performance of <i>The Messiah</i> by the Tunbridge Wells Ladies' Music Circle. Directed by Tony Palmer.
<b>10.10 Francis Ford Coppola.</b> A profile of the award-winning writer/director.	<b>10.40 Film: All About Eve</b> (1950) starring Bette Davis. Drama which won six Oscars, about an ageing actress who is seemingly fawned upon by an ambitious and unscrupulous young actress who is taken on as the older woman's understudy and who eventually usurps the fading star. With Anne Baxter, George Sanders, Celeste Holm, Thelma Ritter and Marilyn Monroe. Directed by Joseph L. Mankiewicz.
<b>10.40 Harry Goes to ...</b> Menace and visits the Principality of School of Dance where he meets ballet teacher Maria Desobrasova and is joined later by Princess Caroline, a former pupil of the school.	
<b>10.50 Film: Little Big Man</b> (1970) starring Dustin Hoffman and Faye Dusevery Hoffman plays the 121 years old Jack Crab, the sole white survivor of the Battle of the Little Bighorn, an alcoholic and con-man. Directed by Arthur Penn. Ends	

**BBC 1**

**6.55** **Play School.** 9.10 **Taking Stock.** Continuing the series on being fifty in the Eighties (?) 9.35 **Business Club.** Raising finance is the subject of the first programme in a series for the small businessman (?) 10.00 **Asian Magazine** includes an Easter song performed by the Choir of Asian Christian Fellowship, Southall. 10.30 **Use Your Head.** Remedies for bad memory (?)

**10.55** **Festival Service.** Mass from the Roman Catholic Cathedral of Our Lady of Good Aid, Motherwell. 11.50 **The Gospel According to St John.**

**12.05** **Devon's Underwood.** Andrew Cooper with the second of two programmes from the English Channel Study Centre (first shown on BBC South West). 12.35 **Farming.** 12.55 **Weather.**

**1.00** **News headlines.** 1.05 **The Empty Bowl.** A report by John Humphrys from the famine areas of Ethiopia, Somalia and the Sudan. 1.45 **Canton.** Tom and Jerry. 2.00 **EastEnders.** A compilation of the week's episodes (Ceefax).

**3.00** **Film: Tarkov the Poet (1978).** Delighted adaptation of Henry Williamson's novel about the adventures of a mischievous oter from his birth in the Devon wilderness to the Arctic. Narrated by Peter Ustinov and skilfully directed by David Cobham (Ceefax).

**4.30** **Top Gear.** William Woollard reports from Ford's secret proving track at Lommel in Belgium where the new Granada has been put through its paces. (?)

**5.00** **Rockspool.** Cliff Richard explains why he calls his new music Rockspool and sings about his best-loved songs. His guest is Larry Norman.

**5.50** **Antiques Roadshow.** introduced by Hugh Scully from Kendal (Ceefax).

**6.30** **News and Weather.**

**6.40** **Songs of Praise** from the Taizé community in Burgundy (Ceefax).

**7.15** **Last of the Summer Wine.** Compe decides he wants to be photographed in Betty's bedroom (?) (Ceefax).

**7.45** **Bird Brain of Britain.** Simon King presents a programme that tests the intelligence of birds (Ceefax).

**8.15** **Mastermind.** The specialist subjects are: the institutions of the European Communities; the history of the British newspaper comic strip; the life and poetry of John Milton; and the lives and voyages of John and Sebastian Cabot.

**8.45** **News and Weather.**

**9.00** **Play: Time and the Conways.** by J. B. Priestley. The play opens in 1919 on the occasion of the 21st birthday of one of the Conway daughters. The action then projects 21 years ahead to see if the family's hopes for the future have been fulfilled with Cathie's coming. Directed by Mike Vardy.

**10.40** **Remember the Lambeth Walk?** The songs of Noel Gay, presented by Kenneth Connor, the Gospel According to St John (?)

**11.30**

**TV-am**

**6.55** **Good Morning Britain**, presented by David Frost, begins with a Thought for Sunday; followed by an animated story at 7.00: Are You Awake? at 7.30; News at 7.45; The Current Show at 8.00; a review of the newspapers at 8.40; Jani Barnett's Pick of the Week at 8.50; David Frost interviews the Bishop of Durham at 9.02.

**ITV LONDON**

**8.25** **Walt Disney Presents: Three Orphan Kittens**, 8.30 **The Passion of Christ** as seen through a series of paintings by William Kurelek.

**10.00** **Morning Worship** from Southwark Cathedral.

**11.00** **Getting On**. This week's edition of the magazine programme for the visually impaired includes a film about Age Concern in Lewisham and an item on the Patents Association. 11.30 **Cane Busters**, a cartoon. 12.00 **The Smurfs**.

**12.30** **International Motor Cycling**. The Shell Oil Transatlantic Trophy from Donington Park, introduced by Tony Francis.

**1.15** **The Big Match**. Brian Moore introduces highlights from two matches played yesterday afternoon. The commentators are Martin Tyler and Peter Brackley.

**2.00** **Encounter**. Cardinal Basil Hume reflects on the inspirations to be found in the crucifixion and resurrection of Christ.

**2.30** **London news headlines** followed by **Film: Kamadu** starring Olivia Newton-John and Gene Kelly. Musical tale about the daughters of Zeus who come to Earth in order to help humans realize their fantasies. Directed by Robert Greenwald.

**4.15** **Supergun** organizes a beauty contest that Scunner Campbell tries to rig (Oracle).

**4.45** **Cliff Richard and the Shadows - Together**. Highlights of a concert recorded in Birmingham last June.

**6.00** **News**.

**6.15** **Highway**. Sir Harry Sccombe at St Mary's Abbey, York, the venue of open-air performances of the York Mystery Plays. There he meets John Walsh who discusses about playing the role of the Virgin Mary, and Christopher Timothy and Simon Ward who compare notes on playing the part of Jesus.

**7.15** **The Practice**. Drama serial set in a modern health centre in the north of England (Oracle).

**7.45** **Game of Laws**. More members of the public make complete asses of themselves, aided and abetted by Jeremy Beadle and his team.

**8.45** **The Best of Cannon and Ball**. Highlights of the comedians' series. Among the guests are Status Quo and Jocky Wilson (Oracle).

**9.45** **News**.

**10.00** **These Dreaming**. A song dance show featuring famous television and film music. Among the performers are Clannad, Barbara Dickson and

Michael Gough: The Cantor of St Thomas's (BBC 2, 7.15 pm). And Clive Bloom: Time and the Conways (BBC 1, 9.00 pm)

BBC 2	CHANNEL 4
<p><b>9.00 Ceebees.</b></p>	<p><b>1.00 Film: Go West! (1925)</b> starring Buster Keaton. A silent comedy about a rancher's daughter who falls for a tenderfoot who has fallen for cow. Directed by Buster Keaton and Lee Naei.</p>
<p><b>11.45 Film: Ask a Policeman (1939)</b> starring Will Hay as an incompetent policeman on the trail of a group of smugglers. Directed by Marcel Varnel.</p>	<p><b>2.15 St Mark's Gospel.</b> A one-man performance of brilliance by Alec McCowen in which he performs the whole gospel, playing a host of characters.</p>
<p><b>1.00 Horizon: The Food Allergy War.</b> (r)</p>	<p><b>4.10 Dangerous Journey.</b> The first part of the adaptation of John Bunyan's <i>A Pilgrim's Progress</i>.</p>
<p><b>1.50 Rugby Special.</b> David Parry-Jones is the commentator at Cardiff Arms Park for the game between Cardiff and the Barbarians.</p>	<p><b>4.45 The Amateur Naturalist.</b> The peripatetic programme of the series finds Gerald and Lee Durrell in the Canadian Rockies.</p>
<p><b>2.40 Bridge Club.</b> The latest programme in the series designed to improve your game. Presented by Jeremy James with Jeremy Flint.</p>	<p><b>5.15 News summary and weather</b> followed by <i>Painting the Warnings of the Sun</i>. The first of three films, narrated by Tim Pigott-Smith, concerning with the St James exhibition on show at London's Tate Gallery. The film establishes the artistic heritage of St Ives and examines the tradition of painting in Cornwall.</p>
<p><b>3.05 Master Photographers.</b> Ansel Adams, who died last year, talks to Peter Adam (r).</p>	<p><b>6.15 International Volleyball.</b> The first of four programmes from Apeldoorn in the Netherlands features the first women's semi-final of the Oce Dynamics Tournament, between Cuba and East Germany.</p>
<p><b>3.40 J. S. Bach (1685-1750): The Musical Offering.</b> Recorded in June in St Cecilia's Hall, Edinburgh, The Musical Offering is played by Musica Antiqua from Cologne on original instruments of Bach's period.</p>	<p><b>7.15 People of the Great Sand Face.</b> A documentary, made by Anglia Television's <i>Survival</i> team in the Kalahari desert, that gives an insight into how primitive man lived thousands of years ago. Made over the course of a year by anthropologist and cameraman Paul Myburgh and his fiancée, Anita van der Merwe, living exactly as the primitive bushmen live.</p>
<p><b>4.30 Film: Born Free (1956)</b> starring Bill Travers and Virginia McKenna as George and Joy Adamson. The story of how the Kenyan game warden reared the lion cubs of a lioness he had shot. Directed by James Hill.</p>	<p><b>9.15 Gullfart Part four</b> of Julian Bream's series on the history of Spanish guitar music and is joined by Paco Panza who illustrates the flamenco tradition.</p>
<p><b>6.00 Cameo.</b> A short documentary on the arrival of Spring (r).</p>	<p><b>9.45 28 Up.</b> The follow-up documentary to <i>7 Up</i>. How did the lives of the seven-year-olds turn out from their now th they are 21 years older?</p>
<p><b>6.10 News Review</b> with Jan Leeming. Subtitled.</p>	<p><b>11.00 Film: The Secret Partner (1961)</b> starring Stewart Granger. Thriller in which Granger plays John Brent, a shipping executive who with a murky past has to turn detective in order to clear his name after the company starts</p>
<p><b>6.45 Revolving Things.</b> Roy Plomley talks to Lord Tonypanody at the latter's Cardiff bungalow.</p>	
<p><b>7.15 The Cantor of St Thomas's.</b> Brian Cox portrays Bach with Polly Hemmingsway as his second wife, Anna Magdalena. In this film, based on the records of Leipzig Town Council, of Bach's quarrels with the Council to defend his music, protect his status and to earn a living wage. With the London Baroque Players, the Schütz Choir and the boys of Westminster Cathedral Choir.</p>	
<p><b>8.45 Film: The Conversation (1974)</b> starring Gene Hackman as a professional eavesdropper, obsessed by his work, who eventually drives himself to the edge of insanity. Directed by Francis Coppola (Ceebees).</p>	
<p><b>10.35 Henry Goes to ... Interviews Prince Harry interviews Prince Rainier -</b> the first interview the Prince has given since the death of his wife.</p>	

**Night Theatre, 'T**  
**Flower Hotel, 11**

	Roseland Night Theatre, The	
	Reverend Howard, by	
	Roseland Erskine, dramatized by	
	Lasker, 9.58 With Mot	
1.00	Night	
1.15	Evensing Service, 1.	
1.30	Bowes, Religious and moral	
	News	
	Sunday Now with Petrar Evans,	
.30	In One Ear, Live comen	
1.00	News; Weather, 12.33 Shipping	
	and Cable News, 1.05-1.15	
	Wales only) Radio 4 Viri is as	
	above except 3.55-4.00am	
	News; Travel, 1.45-1.50pm	
	Programme News, 1.55-2.00pm	
	Programme News.	
	<b>Radio 3</b>	
	7.00 News	
.55	Weather, 7.00 News	
	Aubade: Debussy's Prélude à	
	l'après-midi d'un faune;	
	Francis's Overture for orchestra	
	and strings; best-selling Sars	
	Siena's Phaeton Op.39; Bizet's	
	Flower Song from Carmen	
	(conductor); Introduction and Allegro;	
	Mauré's ballet Le bœuf sur le	
	toit; Fauré's Dolly suite; Berlioz's	
	Marche aux flambeaux.	
	Record Review with Paul	
	Vaughan. Includes a	
	guide to recordings of	
	Mozart's Symphony No.23.	
1.15	Stereo Release: Francis	
	Chorale; Choralia; Christo	
	reurgent; Handel's Concerto a	
	due cori No.3 in F; Mario-Antonio	
	Churruarín's Magdalena lugena	
	1.6 Cuarterina	
	C (Water Music).	
	BBC Welsh SO under Howell	
	Williams, with Rhydri Iwanell-	
	(cello), Dywark's overture Orffido;	
	Ravenshow's Celtic Concerto.	
	12.10 International news, 12.15	
	News; Symphony No.4-11.00	
.05	Tchaikovsky: Borodin Piano Trio	
	play the Piano Trio in A minor Op.	
50	00 Otto Klempner: Recordings of	
	Gauke's overtures (prigante) on	
	Antony's "The Wife of Samaria"	
	in E flat K.375; Beethoven's Two	
	movements from ballet music:	
	Prometheus; Bach's Erbarme	
	nich mich Gott für die Sünde der	
	Passion; Klempner's String	
	Quartet No.7; Mahler's	

**Symphony No. 2:**  
Jazz Record Requests: with  
Pat Carey.

**Critics' Forum:** Nigel Williams (in chair), John Clavin, Andrew Feaver and Hilary Spurling discuss, their suits, 10m

**Stargazers's** play jumpers, at the Aldwych in London.

**Organ recital:** David Hall plays works including Bach's Passacaglia in C minor BWV 562; Widor's Toccata (Symphony No 5 in F); and Franck's Chorale No 3 in A minor.

**Moscow Virtual** (under Spivakov). Part one. Mozart's Divertimento in D K 136; Shostakovich's Concerto for piano, trumpet and strings/interval reading at 7.55.

**Fairytale:** Jean-Pierre Collard's piano recital includes the Theme and Variations Op 78; and Beethoven's No 6 in E-flat major Op 2 in G, Op 41.

**Strauss' B&G Philharmonic** (under Bastöcher) play the suite for four players (with concert).

**Beehovens:** Coult String Quartet play the String Quartet in F Op 59 No 1.

**Peter Schreier** the tenor, with Despo Rongai at the piano, sings the songs cycle Die Schöne Müllerin.

**News.** Until 12.10am

**Radio 2**

**00 am** David Dunnington 6.00 George Argusson 8.05 David Jacobot 10.00

Sounds of the 60s 11.00 Alan Thim Time 11.25 Sports Desk. 1.00 pm This News Headlines. 1.30 Sport on TV. Includes Rugby League (Castleford and Hull) 2.00 Local Radio 2.00 University Boat Race at 2.35. 3.00 Folk on at 2.50 Jump! With Jimmy Jarkin and 4.00 BBC Saturday Night (Francie Vaughan). 5.30 Big Band Special! 10.05 Sports Desk. 10.05 Steve Jordan 12.05 Night Owl 1.00 Steve Macdonald 3.00 4.00 Country Concert

**Radio 1**

**5.00** Mark Page. 8.00 Peter Powell. 10.00 Dave Lee Travis. 1.00 Punk to present 1.30 Paul McCartney 2.00 The Beatles Live! 6.30 In Concert? 7.30 Saturday Night Owl. 8.30 12.00m With Prince. VHF Radio 1 at 2:40bbm From 10.00pm With Radio 1. 1.30n 4.00am With Radio 2.

**WORLD SERVICE**

5.25am Newswidek. 7.50 World News. 7.59 Twelve Four Five. 8.00 World News. 8.55 Network UK. 9.00 World News. 9.08 Reflections. 9.15 A Jolly Good Show. 9.00 World News. 9.50 Review of the Week. 9.55 Press. 9.15 The World Today. 9.30 Interviews. 9.40 Look Ahead. 9.45 News Summary. 10.00 News Summary. 10.01 There's That. 10.15 Letter From America. 10.30 People and Politics. 11.00 World News. 11.05 News About Britain. 11.15 About Britain. 12.00 Radio News Roundup. 12.15 Anything Goes. 12.45 Sports Roundup. 1.00 World News. 1.08 Twenty Four Hours. 1.30 Saturday Special. 2.00 News Summary. 2.01 Saturday Special. 2.00 News Summary. 2.01 Saturday Special. 2.00 World News. 2.01 Saturday Special. 4.15 Saturday Special. 4.15 World News. 4.30 People Choice. 4.35 About This Time. 8.00 World News. 8.15 What's News. 8.30 People and Politics. 10.00 World News. 10.09 From Our Own Correspondent. 10.15 World News. 10.15 Reflections. 10.45 Sports Roundup. 11.00 World News. 11.09 Community. 11.15 Letters. 11.25 World News. 12.00 World News. 12.05 News About Britain. 12.15 Radio News Roundup. 12.30 Half Down. 1.00 News Summary. 1.01 Play Of The Week. Ring Round the Moon. 2.00 World News. 2.08 News of the Week. 2.15 Picking up the Staircase. 2.30 Sports Review. 3.00 World News. 3.05 News About Britain. 3.15 From Our Own Correspondent. 3.30 World News. 3.35 World News. 3.50 Land of a Thousand Dances. 3.45 Letter From America. (All times in GMT)

**WHAT THE SYMBOLS MEAN**

† Start. † End. and what M.F. Report.

Doris Dorits: Radio 4, B.25

Robert Taylor. A love story, set during the First World War, about a British officer and a young dancer. Directed by Anthony Aspin. 5.30 Weather.

**Radio 4**

On long waves, 1 stereo on VHF.

5.55 Shipping. 6.00 News Briefing: World. 6.10 Produced. 6.30 News; Morning has broken. 6.55 Weather.

7.00 News. 8.10 Sunday Papers. 7.15 And on the Third Day. 7.45 Belts. 7.55 Turning Over New Leaves. 8.00 News. 8.10 Sunday Papers. 8.15 Sunday. 8.50 Martin Jarvis makes an appeal. 8.55 Weather; 9.00 News. 9.10 Sunday Papers. 9.15 Letter from America by Alastair MacKenzie. 9.30 Morning Service from Bristol Cathedral.

10.25 The Archers. Omnibus edition. 11.25 News. 11.30 Programme: Herb comes on the island of Jersey. 11.45 Stillo's around at the Radio Festival with Richard Stillo. (c) 12.15 It's Your World 01-580 4411. Put your questions to a senior Chinese official in Peking, Huan Juan.

2.00 The World This Weekend: News. 7.55 Shipping.

2.00 The World This Weekend: Question Time visits Kington Wythe, Warwickshire.

2.30 The Afternoon Play: Ties Grant. A play set in the 1930s, based on the Gormenghast novels of Mervyn Peake. With Sting.

4.00 News. 4.10 The One Day Soccer. David Bean follows racing cyclists around Northumberland.

4.50 The Living World.

5.30 News. 5.45 Down Your Way visits Buxton, Derbyshire. 5.50 Shipping. 5.55 Weather.

6.00 News.

6.15 More Wrestling than Dancin'. With David Moreau.

6.30 News. 6.40 With Peter Davies. 7.00 Travels: The Gold of the Conqueror by Colin Shaw. (5) 7.30 Words, Words, Words. A personal choice of prose and poetry presented by Ian McKellan.

7.50 News. 8.00 The One Day Soccer. Learn to be Blind. John Hosken

11.00	Motor Cycling. Highlights of today's Shell Oil Transatlantic Challenge at Donington Park.
12.00	Night Thoughts. Mary Cray collates poems from the writings of Dietrich Bonhoeffer.
12.00	Conan Doyle (2): 9.58 Weather. News.
10.00	The Law of Love. A reflection on Christ's Passion and its relation to the Law.
10.15	Fifth Generation Computers. With James Burke.
12.00	Conan Doyle (2): 12.33 Shipping. WHF (available in Engl and S Wales only) Radio 4 live is as above except: 5.55-5.58 In Business. 11.00-11.05 Programme News. 4.00-4.03 In Business.
<b>Radio 3</b>	
5.55	Weather. 7.00 News.
7.05	Mozart and Ravel: Performances on the radio of Ravel's Pavane pour une Infante défunte; Mozart's Horn Concerto No 4 in E flat; Concerto for Violin, Piano, K 272; Ravel's Bolero. 7.30 Chanting: the Cantata No 4; Chariot in Tondelander, and Chariot in Tondelander, and Chariot in Tondelander, and Chariot in Tondelander.
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season. Fifteen cars line-up for the contest around the 3.13 mile Jacaragua course at Rio de Janeiro. The commentators are Jerry Walker and James Hunt. Ends at 11.50.

2.20 A Brahms Concert: Redu Lyppe (soloist), London Philharmonic (under Tarnstedt), The Tragic Overture; and Symphony No 3. Starts at 11.55. At 12.00, the Piano Concerto No 1.1.

4.15 London Saxonophone Choir, under Macpherson's direction, and London Jazz's quartet No 5.7.

4.45 Italian concertos. Works by Marcello, Vivaldi, and Tartinì.

5.30 A new CD by Knudsen, under the name of Leigh Hunt, compiled by Melissa Bakewell, with music by Benjamin Britten. With David Collings. Starts at 5.35.

6.15 The Mantle of Beethoven; Gabriel Sainz Quintet with soloists. Starts at 6.15. Money Welsh (solo), Piles's String Quintet in G Op 17; Orleson's String Quintet in G Op 32. Starts at 6.35.

7.30 Voices: play by Susan Griffin. Similes experiences of desolation link the life stories of five American writers. With Faith Brook, Doreen Mantle, Anna Nygh, Karen Bowden, and Colette.

8.00 Bach: Easter Oratorio. Jennifer Smith, Charles Brest, Marilyn Hall, and David Collings. Soloists in the 1983 Barbican recording. Richard Hickox conducts the Richard Hickox Orchestra. Starts at 8.00.

9.50 No Pale Compansone: the Rev Dr David Collings. A new CD. Protestant traditions in Ireland. Messages: Vision of L'Amen. Played on two pianos by Martin Smith and Richard Collings. New Ensemble: Bax's 'Noret for flute, oboe, clarinet, harp and strings'. With David Collings on flute, viola and harp; Melipiero's 'Sonata a cinque for flute and strings'. Starts at 12.00.

12.40 Close-down.

6.00 The safe to a blackmailer who threatened to reveal the early life of the now respectable businessman. Directed by Basil Dearden.

6.30 Twentieth-Century Troubadour (Edith Piaf). 7.00 Nail Murray Signs. 7.30 Glamorous Nights. 8.30 Sunday Half-Hour. 9.00 Your Humour. 9.30 Sports Desk. 10.05 Songs From The Shows. 10.45 Leslie Pearson. 11.00 Sounds of Jazz. 1.00am Nightline. 3.00-4.00 Two's Best.

**Radio 1**

6.00am Mark Page. 8.00 Peter Powell. 10.00 Steve Wright. 12.00pm Jimmy Savile. "Cite Recorder". 1.30 Johnnie Johnston. 4.30 The Great Rock 'n' Roll Trivia Quiz. 5.00 Top 40. 7.00 Anne Nightingale. 8.00 The 100. 10.00-12.00 The Ranking Miss P. VHF RADIOS 1 & 2. 4.00am With Radio 2. 5.00pm With Radio 1. 12.00-4.00am With Radio 2.

**SUNDAY'S WORLD SERVICE**

5.00 Newstead. 7.00 World News. 7.29 Twenty Four Hours. 7.30 First. 8.00 The World News. 8.29 The World News. 8.50 Reflections. 9.15 The Pleasure's World. 9.30 World News. 9.59 The Pleasure's World. 10.00 World News. 10.29 The Pleasure's World. 10.59 The Pleasure's World. 11.00 World News. 11.29 The Pleasure's World. 11.59 The Pleasure's World. 12.00 World News. 12.29 The Pleasure's World. 12.59 The Pleasure's World. 1.00 World News. 1.29 The Pleasure's World. 1.59 The Pleasure's World. 2.00 World News. 2.29 The Pleasure's World. 2.59 The Pleasure's World. 3.00 World News. 3.29 The Pleasure's World. 3.59 The Pleasure's World. 4.00 World News. 4.29 The Pleasure's World. 4.59 The Pleasure's World. 5.00 World News. 5.29 The Pleasure's World. 5.59 The Pleasure's World. 6.00 World News. 6.29 The Pleasure's World. 6.59 The Pleasure's World. 7.00 World News. 7.29 The Pleasure's World. 7.59 The Pleasure's World. 8.00 World News. 8.29 The Pleasure's World. 8.59 The Pleasure's World. 9.00 World 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8.30	Central American Journey. Hugh O'Shaughnessy visits Panama.	1.30	Elgar and Tippett: Lindsey String Quartet play Elgar's Quartet in E minor; Tippett's Quartet No.2†	1.00	Two Sides:2.00 clarity green.†	<b>AN Times in GMT</b>  <b>TV variations, facing page</b>
9.00	News; Michal Clarke by Sir Arthur			3.00 Alan Dell:4.00 It's A Funny Business.†4.30 Sing Something Simple.†5.00 Charlie Chester, inc. 5.02 Sports		

# BELL'S

## SCOTCH WHISKY



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QUALITY  
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